REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,366.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1875.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
For Annum	Rs. 52	For Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	33
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	36
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion..... 6 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classe will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1 0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-6 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Race—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo every week.

The S S. KHANDALLA, 2,040 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander G. W. Wicks, will be despatched on SATURDAY next, the 4th December 1875, a 4 P. M.

	Dec. 1875.		Dec. 1875.
Leaves BOMBAY	4	Leaves Galle	14
,, Carwar	6	,, Negapatam	17
,, Mangalore	7	,, Madras	18
,, Cannanore	Dec. 8	,, Cocanada	21
,, Tellicherry	8	,, Vizagapatam	22
,, Calicut	9	,, Bimlipatam	22
,, Beypore	9	,, Callingapatam	23
,, Cochin	10	,, Gopalpore	23
,, Alleppey	10	,, False Point	24
,, Tuticorin	12	Arrives CALCUTTA	26
,, Colombo	13		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontiani at Achenen, Padang and Moluccan Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE

Interchange in Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGAH, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHIRE, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMMERAH.

The S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander O. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on FRIDAY next, the 3rd December 1875, at 4 P.M.

	Dec. 1875.		Dec. 1875.
Leaves BOMBAY	3	Arrive Muscat	22
,, Kurrachee	7	,, Mahommerah	23
,, Muscat	10	,, Fao	23
,, Bunder Abbas	12	,, Bushire	24
,, Lingah	14	,, Lingah	29
,, Bushire	16	,, Bunder Abbas	31
,, Fao	18	,, Jask ..... Jan. 1876.	1
,, Mahomerah	18	,, Gwadur	3
Leaves BUSSREH	19	,, Kurrachee	7
		Arrive BOMBAY	10

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 2 P.M.

The S.S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander O. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 3rd December 1875, at 4 P.M.

The S. S. INDIA, 1060 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander J. Mendonca, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 6th December 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, Mangalore, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY TUESDAY AT 4 P. M.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the S. S. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Ayres, as above on TUESDAY, the 30th November 1875, at 5 P. M., returning to Bombay on SUNDAY at 6 P.M. She will call at—

Hurgee,	Dewghur,
Bor &,	Malwan,
Sutnagherry,	Vingorla,
Jeytapore,	tion (Panjim) and
Vyziedroog	Carwar.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th October 1875

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	422	315	64	Without food.
Suez	35	22	6	
Port Said	35	24	9	
Messina	50	36	14	Including food.
Naples	50	36	14	
Leghorn	50	36	14	
Genoa	50	36	14	
Marseilles	40	28	14-40	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ARABIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January 1876.
BRITANNIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.
BATAVIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February 1876.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 15th February 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 1st and 16th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For handbooks of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. Gardiona,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 25th August 1875.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL

The regular Steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BOMBAY on the 10th of every month.

THE following or other First-class Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE:—

	Tons. H.P.
Passenger Steamer JUNO,	3,194, 400, about 9th Dec. 1875.

All the accommodation for Passengers by the S. S. "Juno" is already engaged.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

16, Bombay Green, 27th October 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Dec.	
VENETIA	G. J. Babot	2726	450	6th	Southampton.
MONGOLIA	A. Coleman	2833	550	13th	Suez, &c.
CATHAY	R. T. Dundas	2983	500	20th	Southampton

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Managon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Managon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 19th November 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 30th Nov. 1875, at 5 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. THIBET, (2,593 Tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain C. E. Eastley, will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 27th November 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 19th November 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL, TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON THE 1ST DECEMBER.

THE powerful Steamer UTOPIA, 2,731 Tons, 678 H. P. nominal, J. C. Gray, Commander, will sail for LIVERPOOL from BOMBAY positively on the 1st December. This steamer has superior accommodation for a large number of passengers, and is fitted with every comfort and convenience.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th November 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as underneath, and will be despatched from Bombay to Liverpool on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

From Glasgow.	Liverpool.	Bombay.	Tons H.P.	Saturday.	Saturday.	Wednesday.
UTOPIA	27th Oct.	9th Oct.	2731	673	1st Dec.	15th Dec.
INDIA	3rd Nov.	23rd Oct.	2290	503	30th Oct.	18th Dec.
MACEDONIA	10th Nov.	6th Nov.	2273	486	13th Nov.	5th Jan.

To be followed by regular sailings.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.		Suez.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS	,, 300	,, 200

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages if all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th October 1875.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S S. ZAMPA, from LIVERPOOL, are hereby notified of the arrival of the vessel and are requested to PAY FREIGHT for, and TAKE DELIVERY of, their GOODS AT ONCE. No CLAIM of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless previously passed by the Captain.

NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain ware, &c., at Victoria Cross Road, Byculla.

On THURSDAY, the 2nd December, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of a gentleman changing his residence, the same comprises—rich cut glassware, dinner, breakfast, and dessert services, plateware, such as a set of dish covers, hot water and vegetable dishes, cruet and pickle stands, asparge, ice pitcher tea and bread baskets, egg and toast rack, biscuit box, set of spoons and forks, single an double branched table-candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsome carved blackwood furniture, such as sets of camp tables, sideboards, whatnots, dining-room tables tea-poys, circular, pier, sofa and side tables, easy, predieu, rocking and drawing-room chairs, centre sofas, foot stools, chiffonier, music and ornament stands, hat stands, single and four lights hanging and table argand lamps, carpet, flower vases, figure, chromolithographs in gilt frames, handsome English iron painted four-post bedstead, canopy cot, reclining sofas, dressing and washing tables, dressing glasses, clothes and gown presses, wardrobes, chest of drawers, elegantly carved corner cupboard, towel horses, clothes basket, dispense articles, plants, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome English walnutwood, Mahogany, and richly carved blackwood household furniture, splendid pier glasses with console tables, Tucker's 2, 4, 6 and 8 light argand chandeliers, rich lozendoles, rich Brussel's and Persian carpets, plated, glass and porcelainware, first class carriages, horses, &c., at Victoria Road, Byculla.

On THURSDAY, the 9th December, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome household furniture, carriages, horses, &c., the property of Hoosein Afundee, Esquire, Turkish Consul, leaving Bombay.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 30th November 1875.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. MILITARY SQUARE, FORT.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 1st December, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 3 o'clock P.M., at their rooms, Military Square, No. 1, Fort:—

2 cases, black woollen cloth, 2 cases glassware, 3 cases chimneys, 1 large Panorama view, 5 cases coloured papers, and 20 cases Port wine, &c.

On account of whom it may concern:—

5 Kegs of 1 cwt. each,	2 inches	wire nails.	
4 ,, ,,	12 ,,	do.	
6 ,, ,,	13 ,,	do.	
10 ,, ,,	14 ,,	do.	
5 bales printing paper	40" by 27	40 lbs, and each bale of 10 Reams.	

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One Chubb's Patent Safe with Mahogany Jewellery case fixed in it, with small drawers, which has separate Chubb's locks, and has a master key which opens all the locks including safe lock, especially ordered from England.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 30th November 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—There will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Grand Arsenal on THURSDAY next, the 2nd proximo, at 11 o'clock, on account of Government, a quantity of TIMBER SCANTLING, LEATHER CUTTINGS, and UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.

Terms of Sale—25 per cent Deposit on the Lots being knocked down, which will be forfeited if the Lots are not removed within three days.

J. H. REID, Lieut-Colonel,
Commissary of Ordnance.

Bombay, Grand Arsenal, 30th Nov. 1875.

NEW SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICES, 4, HORNBY ROW.

This Company makes no charge for medical examination. The charge that used to be made for Assurances under Rs. 5,000 has been abolished. The Company now pays the fee on all assurances, so that intending Assurers have only to pay the premium.

The New System of Reserving and Investing for Policy-Holders in Government Securities the entire nett Premiums.

THE ONLY EQUITABLE SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

QUARTERLY PREMIUMS FOR A LIMITED TERM OF 30 YEARS.

An European between the ages of 20 and 45, by setting aside small sums ranging from Rs. 2-1-10 to Rs. 3-10-8 monthly, will be able to pay a quarterly premium sufficient to secure for his family at his death ONE THOUSAND RUPEES.

Should the assured live to pay up all his Premiums (120), he will have the satisfaction of knowing that he has no more to pay, and that this ONE THOUSAND RUPEES is secured to his heirs, executors, or assigns, free from all costs and of any deduction whatever.

The Policies of this Company cover the risk of travelling anywhere, by any mode of conveyance, and of residence in any part of the world.

Trustees of Bombay Life Fund:
Official Trustee of Bombay
For the time being.
Bankers:
Agra Bank (Limited).
Solicitors:
Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Lee-Warner.
Medical Referee:
Sidney Smith, Esq., M.D.

PROSPECTUSES, AND ALL INFORMATION REGARDING THE COMPANY, MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION TO

J. SCOTT,
Agent for Bombay, 4, Hornby Row.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY (VIA SUEZ CANAL).

NOTICE.—The Italian Mail Steamer ARABIA, Captain Rolla, will sail as above on WEDNESDAY, the 1st December 1875 at 10 A.M.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 A.M.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

TOWN HALL.

EXTRA ATTRACTION.

GRAND INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL CONCERT

ON THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 2ND, BY THE CARANDINI COMPANY,

ASSISTED BY THE MAGNIFICENT BAND OF THE 1ST BATTALION 2ND QUEEN'S ROYAL REGIMENT,

By the kind permission of MAJOR HIRSEY and OFFICERS.

Being for the BENEFIT OF MADAME CARANDINI.

THE VICTORIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, on MONDAY, the 6th proximo, at 2 P.M., to adopt the following Resolution, viz:—

That Article 31 of the Articles of the Company be amended by striking out from the same the words "before the 30th day of September One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-five" and substituting in their place the words "not later than the 30th April One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-six."

By Order of the Board,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE, Agents.

Bombay, 27th November 1875.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE—REDUCTION OF RATE FOR WINES AND SPIRITS IN BOTTLES, AND RULES FOR CHARGING FRACTIONS OF ANNAS.

WINES AND SPIRITS.—Notice is hereby given that, after the end of the present Month, the rates, over this Railway, for WINES and SPIRITS in bottles, will be REDUCED from the Fourth to the Third Class ordinary Goods rate.

The existing special rate of twelve annas per maund for Wines and Spirits in bottles, between Bombay or Pyculla, and Poona or Kirkee, will remain in force. All other special rates with respect to these articles will be cancelled and withdrawn.

FRACTIONS OF ANNAS.—After the end of the present month, the following rules will be adopted in the case of fractions of annas in the charge for each ticket, or in charges for consignments of Goods, Parcels or other articles; viz:

When the total to be paid is over four annas, if the fractions are less than six pies they will be dropped, if six pies or more an additional anna will be charged. If the total to be collected is less than four annas the next higher quarter of an anna will be charged in each case. For example in the case of a fare, or a charge for a consignment, that is actually, say, Rs. 5-2-6, Rs. 5-3-0 will be charged; or where the charge is, say, Rs. 9-4-8, Rs. 9-5-0 will be charged. But in the case of a fare, or a charge for a consignment, which is say, Rs. 12-7-5, Rs. 12-7-0 only will be charged. In the case of a fare which is actually, say, 3 annas an 4 pies, 3 annas and 6 pies will be collected.

The minimum charge for a passenger fare is 6 pies, and the other minimum charges for Goods, Parcels, &c., as already advertised, remain in force.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 29th November 1875.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—HIGH COURT.

Suit No. 349 of 1875.

JEHANGEER RUSTOMJEE MODY, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Malabar Hill, in house No. , outside the Fort, in the Island of Bombay ... Plaintiff.

versus

FURDONJEE FRAMJEE DHONDEE, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, residing in Nanabhoy Framjee Lane, in house No. 18, within the Fort, in the Island of Bombay ... Defendant.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that on TUESDAY, the 4th day of January next at 4 o'clock in the afternoon (under and by virtue of a Warrant for Sale of Immoveable Property issued on the 21st day of October last, in the above Suit) will be put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, the undermentioned IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY of the above named Defendant.

The Right, Title and Interest of the Defendant in an undivided moiety or half share to and in all that piece or parcel of Government LAND or GROUND with the Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling House standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the North side of Nanabhoy Framjee Lane, otherwise called Cama Street, within the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, in the Sub-district of Fort and Colaba, and formerly and now in the occupation of Furdonjee Framjee Dhondee and Nusserwanjee Framjee Dhondee, containing by admeasurement two hundred and nine square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 18, and that of Land Revenue under No. 177, and bounded on the East by the house of one Cowasjee, on the West by the house of Cowasjee Bejanjee Allbless, on the North by the house of Framjee Dhunjeebhoy, on the South by a public road called Nanabhoy Framjee Lane. It was ordered that the Defendant should pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rupees Two Thousand Six Hundred and Forty Annas Three and Fives Six for Debt and Interest, and the costs of this suit when taxed, and further simple Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the amount of the said judgment from the date of the said decree until payment.

The sale will cut off only the Right, Title and Interest of the said Defendant in an undivided moiety or half share to and in the above specified property.

25 per cent. deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

NANA MOROJEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 29th November 1875.

Messrs. JANARDHUN & GHANDIBHOY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST LANDED, VERMOUTH NOILLY. PRAT, Rs. 12 per doz. ALBERT KUNKLER & Co.

WANTED, a few EXPERIENCED CLERKS in Mercantile business. Applications with Testimonials to be addressed to "E. C. B," *Gazette* Office.

WANTED, a good VIEW LENSE for Pictures 12 by 14 (SECOND HAND), by ROSS or DALMEYER. State price. Address "A.B.," Malabar Hotel, Bombay.

NOTICES.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANTS

IN	FOR
WOODEN SHIPS,	SHINGLE ROOFS,
RAILWAY SLEEPERS,	SHIPS' BOTTOMS,
BEAMS AND HOUSE TIMBERS.	DAMP OR WET WALLS AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK.

AND ALSO FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL DECORATIONS.

GRIFFITH'S PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS, THE SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Fenwick St., Liverpool, G. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay; or F. HARLEY & Co., Calcutta, Agents.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY,

celebrated for nearly a century past, is of the very best English manufacture. For its purity and great excellence it has obtained the following

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS
LONDON, 1862. PARIS, 1867. CORDOVA, 1872.
LIMA, 1872. VIENNA, 1873.

ATKINSONS' CHOICE PERFUMES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

White Rose, Frangipanne, Ylangylang, Stephanotis, Opopanay Jockey Club, Eau Bouquet, Trevol, Magnolia, Jasmin, Wood Violet, and all other odours of the finest quality only.

ATKINSONS' FLORIDA WATER, a most fragrant Perfume distilled from the choicest Exotics.

ATKINSONS' QUININE HAIR LOTION, a very refreshing Wash which stimulates the skin to a healthy action and promotes the growth of the hair.

ATKINSONS' ETHEREAL ESSENCE OF LAVENDER, a powerful Perfume distilled from the finest flowers.

ATKINSONS' QUININE TOOTH POWDER, VIOLET POWDER, MACASSAR OIL, GLYCERINE CREAM and other Specialities and general articles of Perfumery may be obtained of all dealers throughout the World, and of the manufacturers

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24 Old Bond Street, London, W.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson manufacture their articles of one and the best quality only. Purchasers are cautions to avoid counterfeits by observing that each article is labelled with the firm's name and address in full.

ESTABLISHED 1799.

AMERICAN (WALTHAM) WATCHES

EXCEL ALL OTHERS IN

DURABILITY, FINISH & PERFORMANCE,

BEST TIME-KEEPERS IN THE WORLD!

MADE BY MACHINERY, to an

EXACT GAUGE, on the

INTERCHANGEABLE PRINCIPLE,

THEREFORE (WHEN NECESSARY)

REPAIRED AT SMALL COST.

AMERICAN (WALTHAM) WATCHES.

THE AMERICAN (WALTHAM) WATCH COMPANY, by the introduction, at their Factory at Waltham, of an extensive plant of automatic machinery of the most perfect description, have so reduced the cost of production, that a saving of 40 PER CENT. in the manufacture of Watches is effected, resulting in an increased supply of a more perfect machine than it is possible to make by the most skilled hand labour.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
GENERAL AGENTS, &c.,
WALTHAM BUILDINGS, HOLBORN CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

PALE TONIC BITTERS,

As supplied to the Ashantee Expedition.

"VAUGHAN-JONES'" CELEBRATED ORANGE BITTERS ("Standard" Brand).—See Name and Address on Bottles. Are a fine tonic, very fragrant, and a delicious flavour. To be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India, and wholesale of E. VAUGHAN-JONES, 6, Water Lane, London.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

THE COMPANY have on sale at their several establishments a LARGE COLLECTION of Ladies' and Gentlemen's DRESSING BAGS, very completely and handsomely fitted, also TRAVELLING, COURIER and MONEY BAGS, and a neat selection of Ladies' HAND BAGS, the style and finish of which are unequalled by any in Bombay. The undernoted will be a guide to intending purchasers.

The REGISTERED DRESSING BAG, which is so constructed that the fittings can be completely closed in when not required for use, thus adding the convenience of a useful TRAVELLING BAG.

FOR GENTLEMEN,	FOR LADIES,
IN MOROCCO OR RUSSIA LEATHER,	IN MOROCCO OR RUSSIA LEATHER,
From Rs. 100 to Rs. 300.	From Rs. 115 to Rs. 400.

TRAVELLING HAND BAGS,
IN RUSSIA OR MOROCCO LEATHER AND WATERPROOF CANVAS,
From Rs. 15 to Rs. 50.

LADIES' SMALL HAND BAGS,
IN RUSSIA AND MOROCCO LEATHER,
From Rs. 9 to Rs. 20.

GENTLEMEN'S COURIER AND MONEY BAGS,
From Rs. 5 to Rs. 12-8.

PORTMANTEAUX AND OVERLAND TRUNKS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

EXAMPLES OF ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM

Age.	For life.	For 15 years only.	At age 60, or death before.	Age.	Immediate Annuity for Rs. 1,000 paid down.	Endowment for children on attaining 21. Returnable sole.	Age.
30	Rs 21 5 4	Rs 38 12 5	Rs. 30 10 0	50	Rs. 89 2 0	Rs. 38 11 3	4

The above Rates are from 19 to 103 per cent. lower than those of any other Company. Prospectuses, and Forms of Proposal, may be obtained from any of the Agents, or from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, WORKED BY HAND OR FOOT.

BRANCH DEPOT, BOMBAY,
No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, NEAR BOLTON & Co.
where Letters may be addressed.
AGENCY IN POONA:
A. D. EZEKIEL,
THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF MILLINERY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, &c.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay, &c., that she has just received a choice and fashionable consignment of Millinery, &c. for the SEASON, consisting of "Bonnets and Hats," trimmed and untrimmed; "Dresses" in all the new materials, Silks, Satins, Velvets, "Ribbons," "Feathers," "Flowers," &c.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, also "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 *and* 4 *Buttons.*

"WEDDING AND MOURNIG ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION."

UXBRIDGE HOUSE.
NO. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.,

MESSRS. HAWKINS & Co. have in their Godown No. 2, Meadow Street, the following WINES FOR SALE, received from Messrs. CARBONALL & Co., of Regent Street, London:—

		Rs. a. p.	
PORT WINE, Good body	per doz.	24	0 0
,,	,,	28	0 0
,, 1868 vintage	,,	32	0 0
,, 1867 vintage, more than 12 months in bottle	,,	34	0 0
,, 1865 vintage, upwards of 3 years in bottle	,,	36	0 0
SHERRY Pale, pure sound Wine	,,	20	0 0
,, Golden ,, ,,	,,	20	0 0
,, Pale ,, ,,	,,	22	8 0
,, Golden ,, ,,	,,	22	8 0
,, Pale excellent Dinner Wine	,,	25	0 0
,, Golden ,, ,,	,,	25	0 0
,, Pale, very dry ,,	,,	29	0 0
,, older ,,	,,	33	0 0
,, Golden Good Wine	,,	36	0 0
MARSALA, very fine	,,	20	0 0
MADEIRA, 5 years in bottle	,,	44	0 0
,, 8 ,, ,,	,,	50	0 0
BURGUNDY, Beaujolais, 1868 vintage	,,	24	0 0
,, Beaune ,,	,,	28	0 0
,, Pomard ,,	,,	35	0 0
CLARET, St. Emilion, 1868 vintage	,,	15	0 0
,, St. Estèphe ,,	,,	16	0 0
,, Medoc ,,	,,	18	0 0
,, St. Julien ,,	,,	20	0 0
,, Margaux, 1864 vintage	,,	24	0 0
,, Cantinac ,,	,,	28	0 0
CHAMPAGNE pure light wine, nice flavour, 1868 vintage	,,	32	0 0
,, very pure delicate wine, 1868 vintage	,,	37	8 0
,, Fair body delicate	,,	44	0 0
,, Fine pale, very dry	,,	44	0 0
,, Fine flavour and dry	,,	52	0 0
,, Full flavoured 1862	,,	52	0 0

All the above can be highly recommended, and a trial is solicited.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine articles with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.

MARTELL & Co.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR, DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZER, AND UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.

For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS:
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, Broad Weir, Bristol

AGENT IN BOMBAY:
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SIX OF TH

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 29TH NOV. 1875.

In Reuter's closing telegram of Saturday evening, delivered this morning, there is no information respecting the Liverpool Cotton Market beyond what we noticed in our to-day's issue, and this morning's opening message was received when going to press reporting the market quiet, probable sales 12,000 bales, actual imports 11,000 bales. Consols is quoted at 95½; French Rente at 104. The interruption on the Suez Cable has considerably retarded communication.

From New York Saturday's telegram to hand this morning reports Mid. Uplands on the spot still at 13½ cents per lb., but Futures are 1/16 cents higher. Gold and Exchange on London is unaltered. The Receipts of Cotton at the American ports are as follows :—

	1875	1874	1873
Saturday's Receipts..... ..	25,000	23,000	26,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	1,463,000	1,300,000	1,022,000

In London on Saturday the Coffee Market was unchanged both as regards tone and price. Cocoanut Oil had advanced 5s. per ton. Bombay Linseed was the same but Forseppore Rapeseed was quoted 3d. per quarter higher.

Enfaced Rupee Paper was quoted the same as on Thursday last. In Indian Bank shares the only change is in Chartered, which are quoted 10s. up. Orientals, Chartered Mercantile and Hongkong and Shanghai are all unaltered from the previous Saturday.

The total Coin in the Bank of France is returned at £64,250,000 against the same amount, and the Notes in circulation at £96,000,000 against £96,750,000 on the previous week. The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on the 27th instant shows the following alterations :—

Government Balance at H. O.	.....	Inc.	Rs. 4,98,894
Do do	Branches.....	Dec.	66,612
Deposits	.....	Inc.	6,28,571
Loans	.....	Inc.	1,05,865
Bills Discounted	.....	Inc.	2,16,375
Cash with Correspondents	.....	Dec.	69,808
Cash and Currency Notes	.....	Inc.	6,42,618

These changes are comparatively insignificant in amount, but they are all in favour of greater ease, and added to the previous existing position, form an additional argument in favour of a reduction in the rates of discount interest. Even if lower rates brought no actual increase of business to the Bank, there can be no doubt that it would be for the general good if the official rates were approximated closer to the real value of money. Outside loans, &c., are frequently based on the Bank's advertised rates, and, moreover, they should be real, not fictitious guides to the position of the market.

Sterling Exchange to-day has been a shade firmer inasmuch as Bank Bills have been obtainable at slightly higher rates, but for private bills there is no change, and there are still buyers both ready and forward at little if anything over Saturday's figures. We quote : —

Bank Bills on demand	ls. 9 9-16d.	per Rupee.	
Do. 6 months' sight	ls. 9 15-16d.	"	
Credits 3 "	ls. 9 15-16d.	"	
Documents 3 "	ls. 10 1-32d.	"	

Rates on Calcutta are weak. Nominally demand is still quoted at par, but there are several sellers and no buyers at that and probably 1/16 discount would be a more correct rate. For 60 days' sight we quote ⅜ per cent. discount.

In Government Paper we have heard of no business, and values are therefore unchanged.

The Share Market is fairly steady but less animated than it was. Bank Shares show no fluctuation of any kind, a remark equally applicable to Land Companies, as also to Press property, with the one exception of Mofussil Co.'s which are in request at an advance of Rs. 5 per share. Spinning Shares generally are steady, but in Bombay United we note a decline of Rs. 10, in Dhurrumseys of Rs. 25, in Great Eastern of Rs. 15, in Jewraj Balloo Mills of 10 and in Manockjee Petits of Rs. 5 per share. Other descriptions of scrip are without fluctuation.

Cotton is dull with only a most limited business doing. A few small purchases of Veraval and Dhollera lots go on from day to day, and an occasional 5 to 10 candies of new Khandeish docras, the latter at about Rs. 175 per candy, but there is no chance of anything approaching an active trade yet a while. New Oomrawuttee Good Fair is quoted at Rs. 179 to Rs. 180, and Fully Good Fair at Rs. 182, but of the latter quality there is so far nothing available, the first pickings being most inferior in every way.

Freights are decidedly firmer for steamers, £2-2 6 being asked for the small quantity of disengaged tonnage on the berth. The Anchor Line Steamer Utopia was filled up on Saturday at £2 to £2 2 6, and engagements were made by the India to arrive at £2. The Clive is the only steamer on the berth not fully engaged and there are no signs of any other being put on. There is no sailing ship yet on the berth.

Piece Goods continue firm but there are few sellers and business is accordingly much restricted. Prices are well supported but no higher.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
330,000	100	all	5p.ct	Agra Bank	92 xd
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
20,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bombay New...	680
5,120	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,180
40,000	250	all	6p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of I.I., & China	270
40,000	9214	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	266
40,000	200	all	5p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	150
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India..	102½
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank.....	495½

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co	1,115
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	72
1,750	1,000	400	30 p.c.	Mazagon Land Co	500
7,000	1,400	all	15 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	180

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,950	200 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,475
200	2,000	1,100	50 ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee..	700
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.....	650
1,000	500	all	100 ps	Bassoon's Mills Co.....	1,050
150	2,000	11,000	425 p.	Apollo Press Co.....	3,100
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	705
150	500	all	60	Berar Company (New)..	475
1,000	350	all	42 p.	Indian Press Co.....	250
400	250	all	64 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.....	75
1,000	250	all	175	Carnac Co.....	925 xd
280	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	50
1,500	1,880	all	700 ps	Colaba Press Co.....	3,600 xd
500	2,000	all	Nil.	Dhollera P. & G. Co....	110
350	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co....	1,100
150	8,500	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co.....	2,000
300	2,000	2,000	15 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Company	355
200	500	all	100 ps	French Press Co.....	400
1,150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co.....	425
3,125	400	...	350	45 ps	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.....	360
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	1,250
120	...	1,500	250 ps	Prince of W. Press	650
300	500	all	100 ps	Sassoon's Press Co.....	925
400	500	750	45 ps	Scinde Press Co.....	375
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,000
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600 nl
480	1,000	..	125 ps	Volkart's United Press Co.	800

* Per share, for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100	Alexandra Spinning.....	1,185
1,500	250	all	150	Alliance Spinning	2,525
300	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,400
900	1,000	all	70	Bombay United	1,075
400	850	150	16	Broach Mills	160
300	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning.....	625
2,500	2,000	all	100 p.	Dhurumsey Spinning ..	865
1,500	1,250	all	60 p.	Fleming S. W. Co.....	1,200
1,400	1,000	all	80 ps	Great Eastern	975
700	1,000	all	60 p.	Hindustan S. W. Co.....	970
750	1,000	all	65 p.	Jewraj Balloo Mills	980
...	...	600	...	Khandeish Spinning	750
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	900
...	...	500	...	Madras Ut. Spinning ..	825
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's.....	1,080
1,000	1,000	all	100 ps	Morarjee Spinning.....	1,100
4,000	250	all	40 ps	Oriental	670
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	825
110	1,000	1,000	200 p.	Soonderdas Spinning ..	825
3,000	1,000	300	120 ps	Do. do. 1/4 share.	300

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

£20	21813-0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	254
£20	10313-0	4 do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
£20	6 5 7-3	do.	Ditto	72
£20	21 13 1	do.	Ditto	29
100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C. I. Railway Co. Do. New Shares	1,100
£18	19 6 5-15	do.		220

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, (Limited).

Statement of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay, (Limited), as on the 27th November compared with the statement issued on 20th November :—

Liabilities.	20th Nov. Rs.	27th Novr. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital :—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ..... Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of do do. ..... " 50,00,000	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	17,75,000	17,75,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	58,29,697	63,21,591
Do. do. do. at Branches.	9,73,943	9,06,941
Other Deposits	1,82,21,940	1,85,50,511
Post Bills	41,338	41,762
Cash Credits, undrawn	8,36,950	6,52,225
	3,77,33,468	3,85,48,020
Assets.		
Government Securities	58,40,325	58,12,319
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	16,15,979	15,65,182
Loans on Security of do. do.	23,15,919	24,21,784
Current Accounts, overdrawn	275	539
Bills Discounted	1,13,84,175	1,16,00,550
Stamps	4,642	4,623
Head Stock ..... Rs. 5,10,742		
Amount applied in reduction ..., 1,35,000	3,75,042	3,75,042
Bullion	3,54,806	3,24,866
Cash Balances with Correspondents ...	4,45,244	3,75,361
Cash and Currency Notes	1,54,21,021	1,60,69,639
	3,77,33,468	3,85,48,020

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

Office of the "Englishman," Thursday Evening.

The increasing demand for money which set in last week, has made further progress since then, and an enlarged field for the employment of capital is becoming available. The most peculiar feature in financial affairs at present is the downward course of exchange; but for that, it might be safe with some confidence that the Money Market is likely to harden; as it is, the immediate future depends on the extent of means still unemployed, in hands of the banks who have been buying so freely; should they cease operating, everything visible points to slightly dearer money, and somewhat higher exchange. The position of the Bank of Bengal is almost indentical with that of last year, and the rates of discount are the same. The demand for Burmah is likely to be large, partly owing to political causes, and partly because so little went last year, and there is no cause to anticipate silver shipments by the German Government, to be remitted home in bills; rates of exchange, moreover, are now 3 per cent. lower than they were this time last year.

The withdrawals of the public from the Bank of Bengal for the past week have amounted to 12 lakhs of rupees. The accommodation items have indeed amounted to 18 lakhs, but the deposits are increased by 6 lakhs. The cash balances have decreased 20 lakhs, owing to a reduction of 11 lakhs in the Treasury balances. The remaining 3 lakhs are accounted for by the minor items. No change has taken place in the rates of interest, and the cash stands to the liabilities at the reduced figure of 63½ per cent.

As anticipated, the Bank of England minimum has been reduced to 3 per cent. The price of silver has recovered to 56 11-16 per oz.

The Import Market continues dull and dragging, notwithstanding favourable circumstances for a good cold weather trade, and so far expectations are being disappointed. The return to a good steady business in cotton goods is proving a most tedious thing.

There have been two small indigo sales as an opening of the season, and prices are 50 to 60 rupees lower than last year. The continental buyers are standing aloof, and stocks are large in their markets, but the reduction has tempted some of the English firms to operate, and is looking strong, but buying for export has not been large; the local mills are however working freely, and consume considerable quantities. There has been no tea sale this week.

The commercial holidays, in honour of Christmas and of the Prince of Wales, have now been fixed on a reasonable scale, namely, from Thursday, 23rd December, to Sunday, 26th, inclusive, and from Saturday, 1st January, to Monday, 3rd January, inclusive.

Exchange.

Sterling, towards the close of last mail and for a day or two after, exhibited some signs of returning strength, and six months' sight Bank bills were again negotiated at 1-10. A renewed demand for mercantile paper, and a wondrous scarcity of it, soon caused renewed flurries, and the greater part of this mail's business in Bank paper has been put through at ls. 9 15-16d. 6 months' sight. In the earlier days, a fair amount of telegraphic transfer was sold at 9 9-16d., to ½d. below quotations are lower. Credits have brought ls. 10 1-16d, to 1-10, and document bills ls. 10 3-16d, to ls. 10 1-8d, both descriptions have been offering on a scale very much less than the export lists would lead to expect, but during the last few days there are decidedly more offering, and the mail's business has been brought up to a considerable amount. No improvement in rates has so far taken place, but the feeling is somewhat firmer towards the close. Quotations are as under :—

Bank Telegraphic.....	ls. 9 7-16d.
Bank Bills on demand.....	ls. 9¾d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	ls. 9 11-16d.
Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	ls 9⅞ to 15-16d.
Credits and Clean House Paper, 6 months' sight	ls. 10d.
Document Bills, 6 months' sight.....	ls. 10¼d.

France.—Rates are quoted slightly lower, three months' sight at f. 2-32, and six months' sight at f. 2-34, document bills.

Bombay.—Business has been done in Bank drafts at 100-4-0 for demand, and sixty days' sight is quoting at 99-8 to 99-10.

China.—Nothing is doing, pending next opium sale.

Stocks and Shares.

These markets remain entirely without improvement; in fact, it may almost be said there is no market at all—there is so little general dealing.

Government Securities are dull, and have received no support from the cheap money market; transactions have been on a more limited scale than previously, and prices have had a tendency to decline. The business in four per cents. has been at 102 and 101 15-16, in four and a half per cents. at 103, and in five and a half per cents. nothing, excepting in trifling amounts. The last day or two business has been almost at a standstill, and rates are quoting—

4 per cents.	101⅞ to 102
4½ " "	102⅝ to 103
5½ " "	107⅛ to 108

Bank Shares have been quiet, and Bengal's are settling down at about their level previous to the Government announcement about the shares. The sales of the week have been effected at from 1,425 down to 1,415 and 1,410. National Bank shares have been rather lively again, going from 110½ up to 113, and subsequently 112. There has been business in Agra's at 93, and in Delhi and London at 185.

Tea Shares are still most inactive, and the amount of business doing quite unimportant. The following rates have been paid during the week :—Panrakies at 100, Singells at 97, Borsillas at 101 and 102, Gowhatty's at 87½, New Mutuals at 210, Borsillah's at 104½, Jokai's ex-dividend at 101, Mothola's at 6 premium, Dehing's at 59, Bisnauth's at 357, and 358 for fully paid, and at 57 premium for compribuories.

Spinning Mill Shares continue firm, and the attention of dealers is principally in that direction. Barnagore's, however, have fallen since the declaration of the dividend, and sales have been made at 87 and 88 ex-dividend. Serapore's have been brought 72, Howrah's 78 to 77, Budge-Budge's (new) 8 and 7 discount and Dunbar Cotton 87 to 88.

Coal Shares.—There has been something done in New Beerbhoom's at 103, but there is no supply generally.

Miscellaneous Shares.—India General Steam are again rather better, and have been done at 400, 405, 410, 415 and 420, but in small lots only; Watson's Press shares have brought 50 and 60.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 23rd November as compared with that for 16th November :—

Liabilities.	16th November. Rs. A. P.	23rd November. Rs. A. P.
Capital	2,20,00,000 0 0	2,20,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	18,04,070 13 1	18,03,970 13 1
Treasury Balance	2,97,24,298 4 10	2,86,65,012 14 7
Other Deposits	3,86,29,192 9	2,73,66,971 7 9
Bank Bills, &c.....	7,21,334 4 10	9,10,253 14 0
Sundries	7,68,990 9 1	7,41,013 0 3
	8,17,45,541 12 7	8,15,26,922 1 8
Assets.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities.....	1,84,84,225 6 4	1,84,20,846 0 4
Loans on Govt. Securities.	59,48,943 12 9	58,18,964 14 9
Credits on ditto	28,02,637 6 3	42,93,853 2 9
Bills discounted	1,44,46,404 6 9	1,45,73,905 7 1
Dead Stock	10,30,078 4 4	10,29,941 12 4
Stamps	10,490 5 6	12,73 5 6
Balances with other Banks	7,50,073 5 3	8,12,444 14 2
Sundries	1,68,992 1 3	1,61,976 15 2
Bullion	26,430 9 0	26,430 9 0
Cash at Head Office	1,58,78,164 1 5	1,45,96,914 2 0
Do. at Branches	2,21,71,772 13 3	2,14,48,907 8 8
	8,17,45,541 12 7	8,15,26,922 1 8

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The barque Palestine, 607 tons, Captain H. Scowcroft, will sail to-day for Colombo, in ballast.

The ship Bellochmyle, 1,438 tons, Captain J. W. Loudon, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

The barque Corinda, 777 tons, Captain W. L. Joselyn, will sail to-day for Tuticorin, with a general cargo.

The P. and O. Co's s.s. Ghelong, 1,125 tons, Captain C. Fraser, arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from Veraval, with ten deck passengers.

The ship Othello, 1,449 tons, Captain G. Efford, which arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Newcastle (August 28th) brought a cargo of 2,200 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The barque Valkyrien, 498 tons, Captain R. Edom, which arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Liverpool (July 28th), brought a cargo of 756 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The A. H. Lloyds Co's s. s. Juno, 1253 tons, Captain J. Sturli, arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from Trieste (November 1st), calling at Port Said, Suez, Jeddah, and Aden, with twenty-nine passengers, and general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Kurrachee, 346 tons, Captain J. Avern, which arrived in harbour on the 28th instant, from Oomrawuttee and Carwar (November 26th), brought general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mrs. Chick, and seventy deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s. s. s. Euphrates, 500 tons, Captain G. G. C. Stevenson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers.—Captain Jacob and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Young, and thirty seven deck passengers.

The S. S. Theresake, 1,302 tons, Captain P. Bravaclab, arrived in harbour yesterday from Odessa, (October 25th), calling at Constantinople, Port Said, Suez, Jeddah and Aden, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 20 packages specie and 254 packages almonds and two deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Canara, 1,229 tons Captain T. Saunders, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers. From Colombo.—Mr. Rathnagau From Colachar.—Captain D. M. Nicll. From Cannanore —Mr. F. Sconthal. From different ports.—Twenty deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's Puttialla, 494 tons, Captain W. Crowden, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Goa (November 25th), with the following passengers :—Col Mrs. and Miss Lyons, Mr. Ryan, and two servants. She sailed yesterday for Kattiawar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—For Mandavee.—Col. and Mrs. Farr and three servants, and Mr. Hume. For Kurrachee.—Captain A. L. McNail, Lieut. Col, C. Clark and two servants, and Mrs. Wheatlue. For different ports. —One hundred and forty-four deck passengers.

The following is the list of passengers per Italian mail steamer Arabia, Captain Rolla, sailing on the 1st December at 10 A.M. For Genoa.—Lady Napier (of Magdala) two children, and one European female servant and Miss Scott, Rev. W. P. Schoenthal, Mr. Cosen Demetrio, Captain Brizzolesi, Mr. A. P. Minayeff, Mr. Serafino Pascucino, Mr. Louis Cascls, Mr. Georgio West, Mr. Cesare Orengo, Mr. Gaetano Baldrani, Mr. Francois Rosette, Mr. Louis Barratin, Mr. Joseph Mancinelli, Mr. Jacques Junino, Mr. Louis Montarsolo, Mr. Oreste Tocani, Mr. Nicola Malamio, Mr. Jean Capoure, Mr. Joan Gerardie, Mr. Constantin Liguri, Mr Denis Georgio, Mr. M. Millarez, Mr. S. Miselia, Mr. G. Barbusi. Mr. P. Salomon, Mr. George Catzini, Mr. Paugby Perdichio, Mr. C. Parcito, Mr. Ferdinando Rossi, Mr. E. Dretts. For Suez.—Mr. and Mrs. J. A Tulk. For Aden.—Ardaseer Pestonjee Mistaree and Nusserwanjee Cowasjee.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
28	Juno(s)	Sturli	Trieste, Nov 1.
29	Canara(s)	Saunders	Calcutta, Nov 4.
	Puttiali (s)	Crowden	Goa, Nov 25.
	Taherkash (s)	Stavrakis....	Odessa, Oct 25.
	Euphrates (s)	Stevenson....	Bussorah, Nov 11.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
29	Ceres	Cochrane	Rangoon
	Einar Thombarskelver	Meling	Diamond Island.
	Puttialla (s).....	Crowden	Aden & Suez.
	Travancore (s).....	Anderson	Aden & Suez.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday : Ship Bellochmyle, Loudon, t. Calcutta.
Barque Palestine, Scowcroft, to Colombo.
Barque Corinna, Joselyn, to Tuticorin.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Juno, to Trieste, &c.
Steamer Magnolia, to Calcutta.
Steamer Kurrachee, to Coast and Carwar.

CALCUTTA.

Nov. ARRIVAL.
25 Burmah (s) ....Flower ....Moulmein, Nov 18.

Nov. DEPARTURES.
25 Abyssinia (s) ....
Swiftsure ....
King Arthur ....
Durham ....
Lord Strathnairn ... .
Penthesilea ....
Czarewitch ....

MADRAS.

Nov. ARRIVAL.
26 Tibre (s)..... ..... Calcutta.

Nov. DEPARTURES.
26 Maratha Jackson ... . Coconada.

DAILY IMPORTS—November 29.

From Liverpool.

Zeal s, 50 barrels alum, A Matomull.
Dewa Gungadhur, 33 boxes tinned plates, E. Noorbhoy.

From London.

Agra s, 25 bottles quick silver N Somsoodin.
J C Stevenson s, 16 kegs iron nails, M M Mody and Co; 157 kegs iron nails, A Pestabilly.
Timor s, 1 case perfumery, R L Southern and Co.
Parsee s 200 packages gun powder, S Veera.
Strathclyde s, 32 cases window glass, R L Southern and Co; 17 boxes provision, A Escofally; 8 cases cheese, Hudson and Co; 24 casks paint, H S Addam and Co.

From Bordeaux.

Arabia s, 185 cases brandy, J Nowrojee; 215 cases brandy D Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—November 29.

For Liverpool.

Utopia s, 734 bags linseed and 2,250 bags wheat, Knoop and Co; 24 bales hides and skins, V R R M S S M Pooly and Co; 27 bales wool, H Ganjee; 10 bales wool, B Fuckerchund; 46 bales wool, H Khilleas; 30 bales wool, D Heerjee; 60 bales wool, C Govindji; 26 bales cotton, R Jaisha; 50 bales cotton, Goddum and Co; 1251 dhalls coir yarn, C Seladhur; 58 bales wool, G Framjee; 6 bales wool, C Pittamber; 79 bales cotton, N Moolchund.
J C Stevenson s, 40 bales hemp and 5 bales rags, N Soonderjee.
Clive s, 165 bales cotton, M Chamcee; 400 bales linseed, Finlay Scott and Co.

For London.

Carrie Clark, 100 cwts horns, C Ismail.
Venetia s, 1,170 bags rapeseed, Ewart Latham and Co; 8 bales indigo, 73 cwts cocoa reed, and 23 cwts D horns, J Luteef; 4 cases P feathers, N Allarakia; 9 bales hides, M Allana; 9 bales hides, and 100 bundles B horns, N Allarakia; 713 bags coffee and 21 packages coffee, Ewart and Co.
Calcutte, 16 cwts horns, W Chandabhoy.

For Malta.

Venetia s, 65 bags wheat, W Madden and Co.

For Marseilles.

Arabia s, 175 bags groundnuts, Tejbjee and Co.
Travancore s, 3 boxes silver coins, the C M B of I L and China.

For Trieste.

Juno s, 400 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 50 bales cotton Rustomjee Manockjee & Co; 200 bales cotton, A Konkler & Co; 60 bal s cotton and 30 chests coffee, B I S N Co; 50 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

For Hull.

Hospodar s, 3,000 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Venice.

Juno s, 300 bales cotton, B I S N Co.

For Hongkong.

Thibet s, 16 bales twist, H E Ellias and Co; 5 bales twist, R Khimjee & Co; 19 cases sharkfins, R A Kuza; 33 bales fishmaws, and sharkfins, G H J Mohamed; 800 baskets onions, H C Jossels; 6 bales cotton, M Kanowjee and Co; 40 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 39 chests opium, E J Abraham; 53 chests opium, N J Abraham; 38 chests opium, S E Sassoon; 27 chests opium, C Homanjee and Co; 24 chests opium, Tata and Co; 12 chests opium, J Peerbhoy; 13 chests opium, H E Ellias; 9 chests opium, R Habibbhoy; 32 chests opium, C Ebrem; 34 bales cotton, M Moosman; 10 chests opium, B Sewsunker; 9 chests opium, E D Lungrana; 2 chests opium, T Luchmeenaren; 18 chests opium, S Nusserwanjee; K Khimjee and Co; 10 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 8 bales twist, A Habibbhoy; 7 chests opium, V Joota; 36 the ta opium, E D Sassoon; 6 chests opium, R Jairam; 3 chests opium, C Ebram.

For Shanghai.

Thibet s, 11 chests opium, N Nawrungroy; 184 chests opium, F Hormusjee and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 28TH NOVEMBER, 1875.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	29·93
Temperature of the Air	78 6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·9
Dew Point	67 5
Relative humidity of Air	0·696
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	85·4
Minimum do. do	71·8
General Direction of wind	NNW, N, NNE, ENE, WNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	183

HIGH COURT.—30TH NOVEMBER.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent, Knight.

Suit for further hearing.

9-74—Mr Fletcher—Wittoba Pandoorung and another vs Gordon Fanthorpe and another—M M Munshi and Shapoorjee and Thacurdass. Part heard.

Long Causes.

389-74—Prescot and Wilson—Mr Knoop and another vs Alexander Robertson and another—Jefferson and Payne.

90-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—Gowdani Beteejee Maharaz and others vs Shri Brijnathjee Brijpaljee—Mooljee and B.

271-75—Khunderow Morojee—Goonaba Narrayen vs Chundrooji Dhurmsey and Pursotum.

439-75—Jamsetji Cama—Framjee Dossabhoy Wadia and others vs—Purmanundass Narrondass and others—Junardhun Madhowjee.

5-75—Ardaseer Framjee—Dadameeya Noor Mahomed vs Goolbebee, widow—Khunderow Morojee.

566-73—Janardhun and Ghandibhoy—Sorabjee Nusserwanjee vs The Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay—Crawford and Bovrey.

415-75—M R Khan—Shaikh Gulabehund Nemchund vs Liladhur Kalliunjee and others—H Bicknell.

Equity Side.

For Further Direction and Costs.

Hearn, Cleveland and Lee—Warner—Nanee Tarra Naiqueein vs Khoja Allarukhia Koomar. Lynch and Tobin.

Before the Honble Mr. Justice Bayley.

Long Causes.

116-75—Bimington, Hore and Langley—Kubbee vs Navibai widow and others—Shapoorji and Thacurdass, Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner and Bimington, Hore and Langley.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kemball.

Short Causes.

515-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Poonjabhoy Mayaram and another vs Woljiram Khoobchundass and another.

451-75—A. Framjee—Munchurjee Dadabhoy vs Venayeck Balkrishna C.

452-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Anandjee Visram vs Dharamsey Poonjabhoy.

485-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—Ballajee Juggonath vs Abdool Latiff Khan bin, &c—Prescot and Winter.

587-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—C Tyabjee and another vs Chintoba Purshotum.

589-75—In person—Levi Haskul Talkar vs Dadajee, *alias* Robin &c.

592-75—In person—Petha Nathoo vs Poonja Keshow

593-75—Janardhun and Ghandhebhoy—Manchabhai, widow vs Jevangir Jevangir.

594-75—Janardhun and Ghandhebhoy—Manchabhai, widow vs Girjabai, widow.

609-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Cursetjee Rustomjee Cama and others vs Kurgowun Girdhur Desai.

610-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Naginbhoy and another vs Edoljee Hormusjee.

611-75—Jefferson and Payne—Khajoo Jamal P and others vs Hasson Ambalee Cumbay.

Long Causes.

594-74—Mr Fletcher for pauper—Vussonjee Nathoo v Shamjee Gopall—In person.

497-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Dewalbai widow and another vs Rowjee Purshotum—Crawford and Bovroy.

510-75—Jefferson and Payne—Sadashow Ragoonath vs B B & C I Railway Co—Prescot and Winter.

350-75—Janardhun and Ghandibhoy, Govandass Balakidass and another vs Ballaprasad Guneshdass and others—Jefferson and Payne.

327-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Motilall Sumbhoolall—Tyabjee and Sayani.

491-75—M K Man—Bai Mattee vs Manockiall Damodirdass—Tyebjee and Sayani.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—November 27.

Martin, Major, Bengal C I Horse, on furlough, from Augur.

November 28.

Hicks, Major, Bombay Staff, on duty, from Poona.
Berkley, Lieut, Bombay 3rd Hussars, on leave, from Mhow.

November 29.

Jacob Captain, Bombay Staff, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Read, Lieut, Madras 10th Regt, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—November 27.

Fife, Col Bombay R E, on duty, to join.

November 28.

Brown, Col, Bengal Pay, on duty, to England.
Hicks, Major, Bombay Staff, on duty, to Mhow.
Low, Captain, Madras Supt Bajpoorana State, Railway Police, to join, to Jeypore.
Williams, Lieut Col, Madras 9th Regt N I, on furlough, to England.
Shaw, Lieut Col, Madras 3rd Infantry H C to join to Lingasgur.
Forguson, Surg, Bombay Med Est, on duty, to Poona.
Mccloskiglary, Surg, Bombay Med Est, on duty, to Poona.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Punjab Government Gazette, November 25.*)*

In supersession of "Punjab Government Gazette" Order, No 1493, dated 9th Oct 1875, Mr F W R Fryer, Settlement Officer, Jhang, having reported his return to duty on the afternoon of the 5th Oct 1875, the unexpired portion (fifty days) of the privilege leave granted him by "Punjab Government Gazette" Order No. 991, of 16th July 1875, is hereby cancelled.

In continuation of "Punjab Government Gazette" Order No 1499, of 23rd Oct 1875, Lt J A L Montgomery, Asst Settlement Officer, will officiate as Settlement Officer, 3rd grade, during such time as he may hold charge of the Jhang Settlement.

Mr E O'Brien, Settlement Officer, 3rd grade, will officiate as Settlement Officer, 2nd grade, during Mr Fryer's absence on duty, with effect from the afternoon of the 21st Oct 1875.

Mr F J LeMarchant, Asst Conservator of Forests, Jhelum Sub-Division, obtained privilege leave of absence from the 1st to the 22nd Sept 1875, both days inclusive, in extension of his furlough.

Mr B Browne, Deputy Conservator of Forests, reported his arrival at Bombay on the afternoon of the 16th Nov 1875, on return from the furlough granted him in "Punjab Government Gazette" Order No 854F, dated 15th Oct 1874.

Mr B Browne has obtained fourteen days' subsidiary leave to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

Capt Jackson, 27th Punjab N I,

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

THE PRINCE AT BEYPORE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT WITH THE PRINCE.)

BEYPORE, 29TH NOV.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales altered his mind this afternoon, and went up to Beypore river in search of alligators. He is expected back in two hours to inspect the Raleigh.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RUMOURED REASSEMBLING OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, 29TH NOV., MORNING.

It is rumoured that Parliament will assemble on the 14th proximo.

APPOINTMENT OF A SPECIAL COMMISSIONER TO EGYPT.

It is the intention of Her Majesty's Government to send a Special Commissioner to Cairo for the purpose of examining into the present state of Egyptian finance. The Commissioner will also be deputed to advise the Khedive thereon.

NOON.

There is a rumour which, however, requires confirmation, that Parliament will be convoked on an early date for ratification of the purchase of the Suez Canal shares.

CONQUESTS BY THE EGYPTIANS.

ADEN, 29TH NOV.

The Egyptians have taken Zuba and Kismayo in Zanzibar territory. The Sultan's troops have been disarmed and the Turkish flag hoisted.

THE COMMISSION TO YUNNAN.

HONGKONG, 26TH NOV.

A traveller from Yunnan reports that he met the Expedition under Messrs. Grosvenor and Baber *en route*, and warned them that large bodies of troops were ready at Yunnan to resist the proposed investigation into the Margary affair.

Mr. Wade has left Shanghai and gone north.

THE PERAK AFFAIR.

PENANG, 26TH NOV.

The Governor has gone to Perak. Latest advices state that the coast is blockaded, the Malays starving, and that no serious resistance is expected.

LONDON, 27TH NOVEMBER.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera 4¼d.

Exchange on India	1s. 9 9/16d.
Oriental Bank Shares	£45
Chartered " "	£17
Do Mercantile "	£24
Hongkong and Shanghai	£24
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	91½
4½ do. do.	92½
5½ do. do.	96½
Total Coin in the Bank of France	£64 250,000.
" Notes in circulation	£96,000,000.
3 per cent. Consols for Account	94⅝
5 per cent. French Rente 1875	103¾
Bar Silver	56 11/16

STEAMER REPORT.

COLOMBO, 29TH NOV., 12 NOON.

Immortalite, Newcastle and Narcissus arrived here yesterday evening.

THE Board of Directors of the E. I. R. Company have telegraphed their approval of Mr. Roberts's appointment as Acting Agent, consequent on the death of Mr. Stephenson.

A TELEGRAM from Rangoon announces that a Masonic address to the Prince of Wales will be sent from all the lodges in Burmah in a silver casket of finest Burmese manufacture.

Mr. W. R. ROBINSON, R. E., has been appointed Acting Chief Engineer to the Madras Railway *vice* Mr Beresford Anderson, who has gone home on sick leave, and Mr. H. R. P Carter has been appointed Deputy-Chief Engineer.

THE remainder of the Perak Expeditionary Force consisting of the 1st Goorkhas, Colonel Rawlins commanding, together with the Telegraph party, under Mr. G. L. Towers and two officers of Engineers, left Calcutta on Friday last per s. s. Malda.

THE maximum time occupied by messages in transit from the United Kingdom to Bombay by the Indo-European telegraph on the 29th Nov. 1875, was 3 hours 51 minutes, the minimum time 2 hours 21 minutes; and the average time occupied 2 hours 55 minutes.

THERE has been a change, the *Church Gazette* says, in the arrangement made for chaplains being appointed to the Delhi Camp. The Rev. F. F. Mazuchelly gives up his month's privilege leave and will be attached to the 2nd Division at the Camp, *vice* the Rev. B. Sharp.

MR. GOURLAY, M. P. for Sunderland, now on a tour in India, is at present staying at Ajmere, where he is the guest of the Political Resident, Colonel Boynon. From Ajmere Mr. Gourlay proceeds to Kangra, where he will be the guest of Mr. Kirby, Chief Engineer of the Kangra district.

THE D-C Battery Royal Horse Artillery left Colaba Barracks yesterday to march by road to Kirkee, which station it will probably reach on the 10th proximo. The squadron of the 3rd Hussars which has acted as the Prince's escort also marched for Mhow yesterday by way of Poona.

WE regret to hear of the serious illness of Mr. J. C. Campbell, one of the Judges of the Chief Court of the Punjab. Mr. Campbell has been suffering from fever, and a few days ago fears were entertained that the fever had gone to the brain. Since then, however, a decided improvement has taken place.

IN the third quarter of the current year there were eleven books and pamphlets published in British Burmah, of which five were in Burmese, three in Karen, one in English, one in English and Burmese, and one in Sgau. The most popular work was a Burmese drama, called the Za-Waithandia, of which 6,000 copies were printed.

THE move of the 24th Regiment N. I., from Palamcottah to Tuticorin, has been countermanded, as there are still a few cases of cholera. The Collector of the District states that the guard of honor of the 43rd L. I., assisted by the police of the District, will be sufficient for all purposes, should the Prince eventually decide upon landing at Tuticorin.

WE regret the unauthorized appearance of a malicious paragraph in our local columns yesterday, reflecting upon the election of Mr. Nanabhoy Ratan as an auditor of the Municipality. The election was made by a majority of members of the Corporation after a spirited competition; and any cavellings and carpings against the appointment now can only be attributed to petty-mindedness or jealousy.

MISS MARY CARPENTER is again among us, the *Madras Times* states, having arrived from Poona on the evening of the 24th instant, and is now a guest of the Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Robinson. Miss Carpenter has been entrusted by Her Majesty with a copy of Her Majesty's own work, with the Queen's autograph inside, to present to the Madras Normal School. Miss Carpenter is anxious to become acquainted with as many native gentlemen and ladies as possible during her stay in Madras, and she intends to hold public meetings, at which she and others interested in female progress will speak.

THE public may be glad to know that on Friday morning between 7 and 8 o'clock a white troopship was observed some miles out at sea from the cliffs of Ratnagiri. Closely following the troopship were a man-of-war and what seemed to be a yacht, all going southward. It was believed that the troopship was the Serapis; and as there is no saluting-battery at Ratnagiri, the only loyal demonstration of respect which was possible was the waving of white handkerchiefs to the future king of England. The civil officers met at the Adawlut to watch whether the flotilla would enter the port, but it steadily continued in a straight course. The officials then returned to their own houses, regretting that Ratnagiri had been left out of the Prince's programme.

A FEW days ago a Madras paper stated that a coffee planter had engaged a number of Moplahs to serve as beaters to the Prince of Wales on his hunting expedition in the Anamallays. A correspondent to the *Madras Mail*, writing from the hunting ground, contradicts this statement and says that the men who were sent by the coffee planter to beat for the Prince are *Moopens* not Moplahs; they are a sort of Koorumbur, and are very expert with the bow and arrow; the latter they can drive almost through a bison. The Koorumburs proper are divided into two great castes, Taen (honey) Koorumburs, and Morloo (thorn) Koorumburs, to neither of which these men belong. As to their being fine looking men, opinions might vary, but there is no doubt whatever that they are splendid trackers.

THE Calcutta *Daily News* gives the following description of the casket in which the Calcutta Municipal address to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales will be enclosed. The design is a drawing by Mr. W. M. Benwell, of Messrs. Cook, Kelvey and Co., who are entrusted with its execution. "The base of the casket is composed of woods indigenous to Bengal, standing on a bur ished silver stand, upon which is worked in high relief a border in gold and silver of the lotus and the rose. The ornamentation round the casket consists of a scroll, in the centre of which are two cherubs supporting the Prince of Wales's feathers, and at each end are elephants's heads modelled in silver. The cover is of burnished silver, surmounted by a cluster of tiger's claws. The whole design is eminently oriental in character, and its originality will doubtless be a recommendation in the eyes of its Royal recipient.

THE Prince of Wales has expressed a wish, the *Madras Mail* reports, "to see the Hon'ble W. R. Robinson, C.S.I., at Beypore, and the Serapis will stop off that port on Sunday for the purpose of allowing the late interim Governor of Madras to pay his respects to His Royal Highness. The Maharajas of Travancore and Cochin have delayed their departure for Madras in the hope of seeing His Royal Highness in the former State. The Prince seems little inclined to carry out the programme drawn up by the authorities in India. He has visited Baroda, a town that may be supposed to be infested with friends of the ex-Gaekwar, though this was not in the official programme; and he is now on his way to Goa where also he is unexpected. His future movements seem very undecided, and we fear a great deal of disappointment will be caused by the changes in his route. It is hard on the public to see their outlay and preparations altogether thrown away."

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us from Ajmere:—"The preparations being made here for the reception, first of the Viceroy, who is to arrive on Dec. 4, and afterwards of the Prince of Wales, are of a purely Oriental character. Everything is to be Eastern. The city as a native city is the best that I have seen in India, the houses and bazaars in the main street being large, clean, and elegant. The streets are well paved, with large flag causeways about twelve inches in thickness. There is also a large park with gardens and fountains All the stagnant gutters such as you find at Baroda have been gutted and properly sewered. There is a college for boys with 800 students and one for girls with 100 students. A commodious hospital is very near its completion, and is to be opened by the Viceroy on the 5th proximo. The Maharaja is said to have in contemplation the establishment of free and compulsory education for all classes of his subjects.

WE learn from a contemporary that "the poisonous snakes destroyed in the Punjab between the months of April and August last amount to the surprising number of 19,848, for which rewards at the rate of two annas a head have been paid by the Local Government. Five hundred non-venomous snakes, for whose destruction no reward was paid, were also brought in to the police; altogether twenty thousand snakes destroyed in four months is not so bad. Of these, over nineteen thousand were either *Bangarus*, *Carubus* (Karait), or varieties of the same species, and only thirty-six specimens of the *Echis carnitata*. Coloured clay models of these two species have been supplied to the police, as well as drawings of the jaws and teeth, by which specimens brought in can be more correctly identified. An instance has occurred of one man receiving a hundred rupees for the snakes brought in by him to an Assistant District Superintendent of Police in one month.

THE advent of the Prince was followed by a commotion amongst our poets, says the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, a Calcutta native paper, and the commotion resulted in two or three most brilliant efforts of poetical genius. One peon in Sanscrit from the pen of Mr. Dharap, of Bombay, has just reached us and we have not been able to go through it yet. That of Hem Chandra is in Bengalee, and we have made copious extracts from it in our vernacular columns. The perusal of Hem Chandra's effusions will simply bring tears to one's eyes (!!) An attempt is being made to render it into English verse, and if the rendering is as good as the original, of which we have doubts however, for it is a powerful and deep piece, our friends in other parts of India will then be able to enjoy the beautiful production of the Bengalee poet. Vasudeva has written in a foreign tongue, yet he is quite at home there. His production is simply brilliant, perhaps the best that has ever appeared from the pen of a Hindoo in the English tongue. Vasudeva's thrilling lines have intensely moved his reader-here, as they will undoubtedly move the English public. For ourselves, continues the *Amrita*, who seems to be quite in raptures, if we could get him here, we would give him a warm embrace. It is a poem which will last and we intend to found some leaders upon some of his stanzas.

THE *Indian Church Gazette* censures Dean Stanley and expresses its political opinions in the following paragraph:—"We were distressed to see that Dean Stanley in his sermon on the Prince's departure spoke of his going to 'those *barbarous* lands.' If he used the word in a technical sense there is not much harm in it, but it has an awkward sound and is calculated to give offence. Certainly India is not a barbarous land. Her civilization is of a infinitely more distant date than England's is, and though it has a kind of stolid stationary aspect, it is more far-reaching with the bulk of the population than English civilization is. Many of the poor in England are much more barbarous than the poor are in this country. In fact we look upon the state of the poor in England, especially in the large towns, as a thorough disgrace to a Christian land. And, although it is sometimes said that India has everything to learn from England and England has nothing to learn from India, we are quite certain that the pauper question has been solved in India with her teeming millions more satisfactorily on the family principle, than it has been in England on the State principle. We look upon the poor law with its palatial work houses, which are a kind of refined prisons, scattered all over our native isle, as little else than an abomination, and we believe they have done, and are doing, mischief untold in loosing family ties, and inducing hardness of heart on the part of fathers towards their children and of children towards their parents. England also has much to learn from India as to the general bulk of her working population in good-manners, in polish of demeanour, and in quietness, patience and contentment under hardships and difficulties. At the same time it is very palpable that India has much to learn from England, and this mainly—literature, science, rapid meansof intercourse and interchange of thought, laws, customs, social and economic."

THE POWER OF VICEROYS TO CONFER KNIGHTHOOD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you or any of your readers kindly inform us whether the Viceroys of India and Ireland possess by virtue of their office the power of conferring knighthood? Is the power inherent in a Viceroy during his tenure of office? Recognizing the fact that it is customary to obtain the command of Her Majesty, is that mode of procedure absolutely necessary?

A. M.

THE PRINCE'S GIFT TO THE POOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is, I observe from an advertisement in the local papers, intended to hold a meeting of the Municipal Corporation to consider the best way of disposing of the sum, so considerately and generously given by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, to be divided amongst the deserving charitable institutions of this city.

Such being the case, the gentlemen composing that body will doubtless do their best to distribute fairly the sum at their disposal; but it is not unusual to find gifts of the kind, for want of advocacy or oversight, appropriated to institutions less urgently in need of assistance than others. It is, therefore, but I hope not, possible that the Indo-British Institution may through either of the causes named above—viz., want of advocacy or oversight—find itself altogether left out in the cold, or be awarded a sum quite disproportionate to its need which I have reason to know is necessitous and urgent; and it is the possibility of any thing of the kind occurring which has induced me to pen these lines, hoping that they may attract the attention of some of the Municipal body, and engage their sympathy and interest on behalf of this very de-erving, but ill-supported institution.—Yours, &c.

Bombay, 29th November. B.

ALWAYS IN STOCK, Ladies' Dresses and Costumes, as well as Children's Holland and Cloth Suits suitable for the Voyage Home. Separate Catalogues of Ladies' Underlinen and Corsets on application to WATSON AND COMPANY'S Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

BOMBAY.

TORTURE.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday morning, before Mr C. P. Cooper, Crishna Babsjee was fined Rs. 2 for having tortured his bullocks, he being a cart-driver.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa and Marseilles, per extra s. s. Arabia, will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 P. M. to-day.

THE GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—Mr. Nana Morojee, the Third Magistrate of Police, continues to preside at this Court during Mr. Dossbhoy Framjee's absence. There were no cases of public interest heard at this Court yesterday.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Goolam Hossein Sufti Ally, who was described as above, was yesterday convicted before Mr. C. P. Cooper, of having been found in the illegal possession of 14 gunny bags, and was sent to jail for three months.

STEALING SHOES.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. C. P. Cooper sentenced Hyder Mytole to two months' hard labour, for having stolen two pairs of country shoes, one belonging to Ramjee Amrojee and one belonging to Joondajee Luximon.

A CORRECTION.—The Secretary to the Port Trust has sent a correction of the first paragraph in the excerpts from the proceedings of the meeting of the Trustees on the 25th November, which was published in our yesterday's issue. The sentence commencing thus:—"The price asked by that officer for the launch, &c., should have the words added, "and for certain surveying instruments" is (subject to Government sanction) Rs. 9,240.

A SUMMARY SUIT.—Yesterday at the High Court, a summary suit filed by a Marwaree firm of moneylenders named Dya Sunda and Co. against Dadajee Moosejee, was heard before Mr. Justice Kemball. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 3,000 due on a promissory note executed by defendant, payable on demand. There was no appearance for the defendant, and the claim having been proved by the plaintiff in person, his Lordship passed a decree for him for Rs. 3,000, with interest and costs.

A CORRESPONDENT'S MISTAKE.—The new Sailors' Home has not been opened yet, to the surprise of many persons; although a time was fixed for the ceremony to take place, the engagement was not observed. Notwithstanding, the opening of the building has been reported in several Mofussil papers and the last to make the mistake is the Bombay correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette*, who writes as follows:—"I left the Prince of Wales in Poona in my last letter. He returned to Bombay on Tuesday morning, and that evening he opened the Sailors' Home—a really magnificent building." This correspondent is sometimes needlessly severe on what takes place in Bombay, and in the letter from which the above extract is taken the writer is more bitter than usual, but he is evidently as prone to make mistakes as others are.

A DISPUTE ABOUT THE FREIGHT OF THE COOMASSEE.—At the High Court yesterday, the case of the Merchant Banking Company *vs.* John Graham, the particulars of which were published in these columns some time ago, was called on for a consent decree. Mr. Pigot, instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Mayhew, instructed by Messrs. Chalk and Turner, for the defendant. The parties in the suit made cross claims to the freight due on the cargo of the ship Coomassie, which had been mortgaged to the plaintiffs by her owner in England. Plaintiffs had recovered the freight, which remained in their hands until the further order of the Court. On Mr. Pigot's application yesterday, Sir Charles Sargent made a decree by consent for the plaintiffs in terms of the prayer of the plaint; the order of the 11th October 1875, so far as the same directed the plaintiffs, their servants and agents to retain the freight recovered by them in their hands to be cancelled. Parties to pay their own costs except the costs of the motion for an injunction which had been already disposed of.

SIR FRANCIS SOUTER.—On the day His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales embarked for Ceylon he Knighted Mr. Souter, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay. That among others, our Commissioner of Police alone should have been selected for the honour, and that no other person, either among European or natives, should have been deemed fit for it has created a great deal of surprise in Bombay. Whatever services Sir Francis Souter may have rendered to the State they have been rewarded in his being made a Companion of the Star of India and the conferring upon him of the Bombay Police Commissionership. We should not have grudged the conferring of Knighthood upon our Police Commissioner, if he had done fresh services to the State to deserve the new honour. At least the public is not aware of these. He signally failed during the Mahomedan riots of 1874. If he is rewarded for his services—if he has done any, in the Baroda affairs, then all we can say is, why not reward the "pious" Gajanand, the two Khan Bahadoors and the immortal Damodar Pant?—*Native Opinion.*

H. M.'s 44TH FOOT.—This regiment, from Kamptee, was expected to arrive in Poona last night by special train timed to arrive at 7-30 P. M. (local time). The regiment is on its way to Secunderabad to take the place of Her Majesty's 107th Regiment, which has just left India for England.—*Deccan Herald*, Nov. 29.

A LITTLE PARTY.—Major-General Lord Mark Kerr, C. B., entertained the children of H. M.'s 7th Regiment on Saturday evening. A number of ladies and gentlemen were invited to assist in the duties of the evening. There is a large number of children in the 7th Regiment, and even the very smallest little tots attended the *fête* given by the General in command of the Division. The little party looked very happy—the General has given much pleasure to all their little hearts. It was a pretty sight, and Lord Mark Kerr is doing much good by his kindness to the little ones.—*Id.*

THE CARANDINI OPERATIC AND BALLAD COMPANY.

THE Carandini Company gave last night their Concert, the first part of which was devoted to selections of sacred music, and the second to operatic selections and ballads, in singing which the company have gained so excellent a reputation. Every one regretted the absence of Miss Lizzie, but nevertheless the other members of the company acquitted themselves very well; but we must speak in high terms of the singing of the solos by Miss Fannie. She sang "He was despised" and "O rest in the Lord" most beautifully, and displayed much feeling and very artistically managing her very rich voice. We hope to hear Miss Fannie again singing solos from some of the Oratorios, and the company might make a second attempt like that of last night. The Town Hall was well filled. H. E. the Governor, and a large party from Government House was present. On Thursday next there is to be a grand instrumental and vocal Concert; the band of the 1st battalion 2nd Queen's will assist. The benefit of Madame Carandini is announced for Thursday next.

FATAL COLLISION OFF THE HARBOUR.

A NATIVE prow proceeded on the morning of the 26th inst. to sea for the purpose of fishing, and at nightfall, when about fourteen miles from land, dropped anchor. She had not long lain thus when one of the two men who were keeping a look-out, raised an alarm, and a large ship (the Othello) was seen approaching. Having no signals or lights on board, the prow's crew cried out to the ship, and one of them waved a burning wood brand in the air. The vessel however came straight on and striking the prow amidships cut her in two. The crew were subsequently picked up by a boat from the ship. One of them, named Suddoo Mullaree, was so severely injured by the shock of the collision that he died shortly after being taken on board the Othello. An inquest was held on the body yesterday when the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

The occurrence will probably form the subject of a marine court of inquiry.

THE FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

EIGHTH DAY, MONDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER 1875.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice GREEN.)

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.

BABAJEE TOOKARAM, 30 years of age, Ramjee Oomajee, 28, both Hindoos, and Esmail Ebram, 27, a Mahomedan, were charged on three separate counts—first, with having, on the 11th of July last, broken into the house of a man named Yenkoo Rugoonath, situated near the J. J. Hospital—secondly, with having stolen from thence a gold neck ornament and a gold and pearl earring,—and thirdly, with having feloniously received the said property, knowing it to have been stolen. Against Babajee Tookaram it was further charged that he had been previously convicted, in September 1873, of dishonestly receiving stolen property. Mr. B. Tyabjee prosecuted, and Mr. Pherosha M. Mehta defended the prisoner Esmail Ebram. The prisoners all pleaded not guilty, and Tookaram denied that he had been previously convicted.

The circumstances of the case were as follows:—On the afternoon of the day in question, the prosecutor left his house, securing both the outer and an inner door by means of padlocks, and did not return home till nine o'clock in the evening. He then found that the padlocks had been removed from the doors, and on going inside his room, he saw both the locks and also an iron "jemmy" lying on the floor. He afterwards found that four rupees and 12 annas in cash, and the ornaments named, which were worth Rs. 810, had been removed from between the mattresses of his bed, where he had left them, and taken away. Some boxes, which contained clothes, had been forced open, but their contents were left intact. The prosecutor at once communicated with the police, and after some inquiries the prisoners were found to have been together in possession of the ornaments and to have been dealing with them.

Evidence was called to show that the prisoners together sold the ornaments, and each received money for them; and a native blacksmith said he identified the iron bar produced, and which had apparently been used to open the locks, as one that he had made for Babajee Tookaram, shortly before the robbery was committed.

The evidence for the prosecution occupied the whole of the day, and when it was concluded, viz., at five o'clock, the Court adjourned until this morning.

GUIDES.—Bradshaw's Guides. Baedeker's Guides.—Maclean's Guide to Bombay.—*Times of India's* Prince's Guide Book.—Travellers' Railway Guide.—Indian Bradshaw.—Mackillop's Railway Guide.—Poona Guide.—Guide to Elephanta.—Royal Tourist. WATSON & COMPANY'S Circulating Library, Rampart Row, Bombay.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Travancore, Captain W. B. Anderson, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the English mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton.—Mr Benjamin Little, and Mr A N Dickinson
For Brindisi.—Mr R Mac-ashten, Lieut. Colonel R J Baker, Mrs and Miss Gamble, Mr Powell, Mr Dusine, and Major C Martin.

THE TWO TAILORS OF HUMMUM STREET.

HAJEE OOMER JAN MAHOMED VS. ALFRED CHARLES COOK.

At the High Court yesterday, Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter, applied to Sir Charles Sargent to make absolute a rule *nisi* granted by his Lordship on the 19th instant.

The circumstances under which the rule was applied for are these. Previously to the 1st May 1875, the plaintiff carried on business as a tailor and outfitter in Meadow Street, while the defendant was in the employ of Nanoey Khairaj as a cutter. On the 1st May 1875, they entered into partnership to carry on the business of tailors and outfitters for one year under the style and firm of A. Cook and Co. It was provided by the agreement that plaintiff should place at the disposal of the partnership all the stock in trade, goods, instruments and appliances that were then in his possession, receiving credit for the same to the amount of Rs. 5,000; and that he should, without receiving interest, advance to the partnership different sums of money, not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at any one time. He was to have a lien on the outstandings and stock in trade of the partnership for the advances as well as for the credit of Rs. 5,000; and subject to such lien, each of the partners was to be equally interested in the assets of the partnership, entitled to share its profits and bound to contribute towards its losses in equal proportions, unless such losses should be caused by the wilful neglect or default of either of the partners. It was provided that the moneys received by each of the partners should be placed in the partnership cash box, the key of which was to be kept by the plaintiff exclusively. Each partner was to draw money for his private expenditure from the partnership funds, not exceeding Rs. 200 per mensem. No money was to be raised for the purposes of the partnership from any person whatsoever other than the plaintiff, who was to act as sheroff or banker to the partnership, &c. Under the abovementioned agreement, plaintiff had from time to time paid Rs. 3,493 to the partnership in addition to the stock in trade of his former business. He had drawn for his expenses Rs. 665, while the defendant had drawn Rs. 1,360. The defendant brought no capital into the partnership, but the plaintiff admitted him as a partner, relying upon his undertaking to give to the partnership the full benefit of his knowledge and skill as a tailor and cutter. The plaint alleged that, owing to the defendant's misconduct, it had become impossible to carry on the business of the partnership any longer. After the partnership was entered into, plaintiff says he discovered that defendant was an habitual drunkard. He became irregular in attendance and inattentive to the business of he partnership, which lost custom in several instances. Contrary to the provisions of the agreement of partnership, defendant had misused monies on the pledge of the partnership credit given in writing. Contrary to the remonstrances of plaintiff, defendant had sold on credit wearing apparel of the value of Rs. 113 to one Mr. Greaves which sum, the plaintiff feared, would be lost to the partnership. The defendant had received certain small sums for articles sold, but had not accounted for the same to the partnership. On the 9th instant, the defendant being then intoxicated, assaulted plaintiff at the place of business of the partnership, and in the presence of the partnership servants. He had threatened to remove the partnership goods from the shop and to convert the proceeds of sale to his own use. On the 14th instant, he broke open the door of the shop of the partnership, and placed his own lock upon it.

At the hearing of the rule yesterday, there was no appearance for the defendant. The learned Judge made the rule absolute, restraining the defendant from further interfering with or taking any part in the management of the affairs of the partnership, and from preventing the plaintiff from managing the same. The plaintiff was appointed receiver without security to collect the outstandings and pay the debts of the partnership.

BREACH OF A CONTRACT FOR THE DELIVERY OF COTTON.

MESSRS. KNOOP AND CO. VS. BANSILAL ABIRCHUND.

MR. JUSTICE KEMBALL delivered judgment in the above suit at the High Court yesterday, entering decree for the plaintiffs for the damages claimed, with interest and costs, by reason of the defendants' breach of a contract for the delivery of cotton. Mr. Pigot, instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Farran, instructed by Mr. Khunderao Morojee, for the defendant.

Mr. Justice Kemball said—The determination of the issue in this case depends mainly on the degree of reliance to be placed on the testimony of the witnesses for the contending parties. It is admitted that the defendants did enter into a contract on the 4th November 1874 to deliver to the plaintiffs between the 1st and 15th March last, fifty-one candies of machine-ginned Broach Jamboour cotton, at Rs. 204 per candy. It is also admitted that no delivery was made as agreed between the dates above specified; and it is further admitted that very shortly after the time had come to complete the contract, i. e., between the 1st and 3rd March, the plaintiffs sent a letter to the defendants with the view to obtaining delivery; but from this point the contest between the parties begin. For the plaintiffs it is contended that the defendants, in reply to the letter abovementioned, answered that the time for delivery had not arrived, that subsequently when a second demand was made shortly before the 15th March the defendants stated that they had not the cotton by them, and asked for an extension of time; and that on the defendants' turning unable after all to deliver the cotton, they (the defendants) went into the market and purchased. Whereas the defendants allege that they distinctly stated in reply to the demand in the letter of the 2nd or 3rd March, they were unable to deliver, and requested the plaintiffs to purchase on their account from the market. Thus the plaintiffs say that, having waited in accordance with the defendants' request they were compelled to purchase on the 29th March, when the rate obtaining was Rs. 241 per candy, and they claim a sum of Rs. 1,820 15 4, being the difference between the contract price and the market price at the time when they were forced into the market. While the defendants aver that all the plaintiffs can claim is the difference between the contract price at the time when the contract was broken. That the highest price ruling between the 1st and 15th March was Rs. 232 per candy. That they tendered the amount of the aforesaid difference, viz., Rs. 1,378-0-3, on the 14th July last, and that they now bring this sum into Court as a sufficient answer to the present claims.

It is not disputed that, assuming the request for delay to have been made, the plaintiffs would have been entitled on the defendants being ultimately unable to deliver, to do that which they had a right to do in the first instance, viz., to go into the market and buy at the price then ruling. I have, therefore, to decide upon the evidence, whether the plaintiffs did consent to hold their hands at the request of the defendants on the defendants holding out that they should be able to supply the cotton at a future time. I may observe the plaintiffs have proved to my satisfaction that purchases were made *bond fide* against the defendants on the 29 h March last, that the then ruling rate of the class of cotton mentioned in the contract and purchased was Rs. 241 per candy, so that I shall confine my attention strictly to the question whether the plaintiffs were justified in waiting till the aforesaid date.

The witnesses for the plaintiffs are Mr. Bickerdike, their constituted attorney, and also partner in the Bombay firm; Bhaichund Parbhodas, their broker; Merwanjee Eduljee, their clerk, and the two persons from whom the 51 candies of cotton were purchased on the 29th March, though the determinates of the question now under consideration rests in the main on the evidence of Bhaichand. He is the man who took the letter to the defendants, which, it is admitted, they received, and he is the person who deposes to the request having been made by the defendants for an enlargement of the time. His statement is that he took the "notice to deliver," which the Parsee clerk of Messrs. Knoop and Co. gave him, to the defendants on the 2nd, 3rd, or 4th March last. That the morning after the delivery of this notice he saw the defendants' moonim, who said that time for delivery had not arrived. He went again to the said moonim some two or three days before the 15th, who asked him to wait for eight or ten days or so, as he had not the cotton by him, but was expecting some. He reported the conversation to his employers. He subsequently purchased against the defendants 51 candies of cotton at Rs. 241 per candy; and in the month of April by his master's orders took a receipted bill to the defendants' moonin for the difference between the contract price and the price which cotton was purchased. The moonim looked at the bill, and returned it. And he further took a letter, about fifteen or twenty days after delivering the bill to the defendants' moonim and asked him to pay the money due, to which the latter replied he would send the money. He also distinctly swears that the defendants' moonim never expressed his inability to complete the contract by reason of his not having or expecting any cotton, and never desired that the plaintiffs should purchase the required amount of cotton on their account, though he states his belief that some of the defendants' moonim's men were present when he delivered the letter and had the conversation about the 2nd, 3rd, or 4th March. This is the important part of Baichund's evidence. Mr. Bickerdike, who has no personal knowledge of what had passed between their broker and the defendant's moonim, states that the former brought him what purported to be a communication from the defendants' and that in consequence of that communication his firm did not buy cotton immediately on the expiration of the 15th March, although the time for delivery by the defendants had passed, and that on the 29th March he purchased the amount of cotton contracted to be sold at Rs. 241 per candy, which was the price then obtaining in the market. He further states that he subsequently sent an account to the defendants; and some fourteen days after a letter bearing date the 24th April, no replies being received to these, a verbal communication was made through their broker, Bhaichund, to the defendants; and finally the plaintiffs' solicitors wrote a letter dated 9th July, making demand of payment and threatening proceedings, which elicited a reply from the defendants' solicitors dated 14th July, denying the liability alleged, and tendering the difference between the contract price and the highest market price ruling between the 1st and 15th March. The other evidence it is unnecessary to note here. It is sufficient to say that the Parsee clerk corroborates Mr. Bickerdike in many important particulars, and that evidence of the remaining two witnesses is only useful for the purpose of ascertaining the value of cotton on the particular days.

For the defendants we have the moonim and the mehta of the firm of Bansilall Abirchand in Bombay, and the agent of an up-country firm who resided in Bansilall's house. The moonim is the person who entered into contract with the plaintiffs. He admits that he only received one communication from the plaintiffs, *i. e.*, the 3rd March prior to the receipt of the solicitors' letter in July, and the other two witnesses corroborate his statement that on that occasion he expressed his intention not to complete the contract. Here then we have two diametrically opposite statements on the most material point in the case, a difference which it is impossible to suppose can be the result of any honest mistake. One of the two must be false within the knowledge of the two principal speakers—Bhaichund on the one side and Ghambhirmull on the other—and the question is which am I to accept as the more probably true. I may at once observe that there is no dispute as to the evidence of Mr. Bickerdike. Any intention of casting doubt on his word was disclaimed in the opening speech by the counsel for the defendants (very properly so in my opinion), though it was suggested that his information was imperfect. His informant was, of course his broker, Bhaichund; and this brings us back to the evidence of the two principal witnesses. Bhaichund's visit to Ghambirmull on the 2nd or 3rd March being admitted, the question is what occurred on that occasion. Did the latter tell Bhaichund that his demand for delivery was premature, or did he at once admit his inability to complete the contract, and desire that the plaintiffs should buy against him. To support this second story there is first the evidence of defendants' mehta and the moonim of the corresponding firm at Jaulnah, who speak positively to its truth, and again the denial of Ghambhirchund that he ever saw Bhaichund afterwards, or heard anything more of the matter until the letter of July reached him. Whereas, on the other hand, I find Bhaichund distinctly affirming that he went again by Mr. Bickerdike's directions shortly before the 15th March, when he was asked by Ghambhirchund for an extension of the time, and following this visit a communication was made by Mr. Bickerdike, which induced the latter to stay his hand; subsequently purchases of cotton were made against the defendant, and it is deposed that between that and the solicitors' letter of July, an account and a letter of demand were sent to the defendants. It is clear then, notwithstanding Ghambhirchund's denial as to subsequent visits and to the receipt of notices prior to the letter of July, that Mr. Bickerdike was under the impression at first that the contract would be completed, and subsequently that he was acting in accordance with defendant's request in not insisting on his strict rights and purchasing at once. It is equally clear that what the plaintiffs wanted was cotton and that therefore, the sooner they purchased the better it would be for themselves irrespective of the price obtaining at the time. Is there, then, any reason to suppose that the plaintiffs were wilfully misinformed as to the true state of the case by Bhaichund. If there was misrepresentation it must have been both wilful and systematic, but for what purpose? It is true that Bhaichund is the plaintiffs' broker but he could have expected no possible benefit to himself by the plaintiff waiting. While, on the other hand, he must have known or presumed that they were anxious to take delivery. It is beyond a doubt that he did once meet the defendants' moonim himself, and it is impossible to suppose that he could have mistaken or misunderstood a statement of inability to complete. I can understand if Bhaichund merely spoke to this one visit and one conversation that he might possibly have forgotten in the hurry of business what Ghambhirchund really did say, but his whole story does away with this theory. On the other hand, if the evidence of the two witnesses who support Ghambhirchund is to be implicitly believed, it renders it extremely improbable that there was a second meeting a day or two before the 15th March, when the extension was asked. Of course it might be that they were both present together when Bhaichund paid his visit, and that they are able to speak in almost similar language what occurred on that occasion; but looking to the surrounding circumstances, I am not inclined to believe their statements. With their evidence of course that of Gambhirchund falls too. He himself states that he was quite unusual with him to dabble in these cotton transactions. It is, therefore, possible and probable that he held on in the hope of cotton going down, and his saving himself from loss by the dispensation with the performance of the contract at the time. There was therefore, an object in his waiting and Mr. Bickerdike deposes that it is the rule rather than the exception for promisers in such cases to ask for time, and for his firm to wait. On the whole case I am of opinion that plaintiffs have proved their claim as to the defendants' request, and that therefore, the sum paid into Court by the defendants is not sufficient to answer the claim. It has been contended for the defendants' commenting on the evidence of Bhaichund, that the plaintiffs were not justified in waiting more than eight days at the outside, but from my experience of native dealings, I am not inclined to limit such arrangements too literally, and looking at the nature of the transaction, I consider that the time allowed was reasonable and proper. Judgment for the plaintiffs for the amount of damages claimed and costs, interest on judgment at 6 per cent. from this date till payment.

THE KHANDESH EXHIBITION AND AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

THE following is the prospectus of the exhibition and agricultural show to be held at Mahejí fair, Khandesh, on Monday, the 21st February, 1876, and following days:—

All articles, including live stock, must be delivered not later than the 19th February, at Mahejí, after which date they will not be received. This does not apply to vegetables and such like perishable articles which will be received up to the morning of the 21st February.

All articles intended for Exhibition should be consigned to the care of the Mamledar of Pachora at Mahejí.

The Exhibition will be open to the public on Monday, the 21st February 1876, but the first few days will be occupied by the committees in judging and awarding prizes.

No prize will be given in any class unless the stock exhibited comes up to a fair standard of excellence.

A.—CATTLE. 22 PRIZES. TOTAL RS. 595.

1.	Country-bred B

A POPOFFKA AT SEA.

(*Times.*)

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

"Near Yalta, Oct. 15.

"ARRIVAL at Yalta broke the thread of my story, and I now resume it here, in a palace overlooking the sea, in the centre of a splendid natural amphitheatre, in which huge, sheer, and rugged hills, I may even call them mountains, of rock, rise out of garden, park, and vineyard. The seaward boundary is, on the one hand, a broken battlement of jagged rocks, reaching far into the sea, and lifting from it great towers and pinnacles of ruin, and on the other hand, miles away, are foliaged slopes of a sunny mountain, beyond which stoops to the sea the huge Ai-Udagh in the form in which the early Tartars saw a resemblance to a colossal bear, and named the mountain accordingly. But I must not attempt to describe this south coast of the Crimea, in which grandeur and beauty vie with each other, and the attractions of which, at this season of the year, draw hither from all parts of this vast empire, over thousands of versts of railroad, Emperor, Grand Dukes, Princes, and most of those who are great by rank or by wealth in Russia. It is a Russian Italy, only I, who have seen both Riviéras, and most of the coast from Leghorn round to Venice, doubt if any spot in South Italy can vie with this. I am certain none can surpass it as a combination of natural magnificence of rocks and hills, with luxuriant vegetation, and the frequent splendours of a southern sea and sky.

"But to return to the circular ship. After reading what I have said of her great steadiness, the reader will be disposed to say, 'But surely the heavy swell and the waves you speak of must have rolled in almost overwhelming masses over so low a deck, the edge of which was but 18 inches above the sea?' But this was far from being the case. Certainly more or less considerable quantities of water did sweep occasionally over the deck, and when the waves were at the greatest almost every wave did this to a greater or less extent; but even at the worst there was nothing like the precipitation of great solid bodies of water many feet in depth upon the deck, and none of those heavy blows of the sea against the deck-houses which most persons would think absolutely certain to be felt in such a seaway. The fact seems to be that whether the sea is rising under the side of the ship (and the word 'side' may here stand for bow and stern as well in this respect), or whether the side be descending upon the sea, in either case the vessel drives out from under her a wave of her own making, and this wave, encountering the approaching one, opposes itself to it, and greatly reduces, if it does not destroy, its velocity. In many cases this wave, which the vessel drives from her entirely, stops the on-coming wave, and even forces it back from her, so that not a drop of it falls upon the deck except in the form of spray. At other times the on-coming wave in part prevails, and precipitates a portion of its water upon the deck, but even this portion is so reduced in bulk and in velocity that its effect is very much less than it would be if the wave had broken upon a rock or a shelving shore. Many people speak of the low-decked vessels as 'half-tide rocks,' but for the reason I have stated this circular ship, at least, does not justify the simile, but presents a totally different phenomenon from that which the sea-struck rock offers.

"Of course I do not pretend, or wish it to be for a moment understood, that the sea which we encountered yesterday even approached the heaviest seas, or that the heaviest seas would not have given much greater motion to the Novgorod or tried her much more severely. I am simply recording facts, and wish them to be taken exactly for what they are worth; but I confidently draw from them the inference that a circular ship of low freeboard, such as the Novgorod, small as she is, is a very much better seaboat than most persons would expect to find her, and also that in her we have (apart from considerations of size, height of side, and other secondary matters) a type of vessel possessing very remarkable sea-going qualities.

"As the Novgorod is so small, and being intended for coast defence, has but moderate engine power, and as her engines do not efficiently use even the steam that is provided, her speed, at the best, is below eight knots. She has before now steamed over 100 knots at 7½ knots per hour. With us she steamed a much longer distance at 6½ knots, and the greater part of this amount of head sea seemed to have very little effect upon her. The second vessel, which was recently launched (the Admiral Popoff), although small, is considerably larger than the Novgorod, but she has even less power than in proportion to her size, so that if she steams as well she will be a success in this respect. She cannot, however, throw any light upon the question of high speed, for that can only be done by the application of greater power in proportion to size. I am convinced, however, that great speed can be had in this type of vessel, owing to the enormous capability it possesses for carrying boilers, engines, and fuel, and I must say also, owing to the great advantages which larger ironclads of this type would possess in comparison with small ones. I do not expect to carry many persons with me at present in predicting a high speed for these vessels hereafter, for I know by long and wide experience how stubborn men's prejudices are on this sort of subject. My short ships, reasonable as the principle of their design was, conclusively as I demonstrated what their speed would be, and successful as they have always been in point of speed, are not without their opponents even now. The First Lord of the Admiralty told me, when the Bellerophon was about to be tried first at Stoke's Bay, that he had been three days in Portsmouth, mixing with the officers there, and could not find one person among them who believed she would ever exceed 11 knots; yet the next day she went faster than this with only half her boiler power, and 14½ knots with her full power. Still a mass of prejudice exists against the speed of short ironclads to this day, and scores even of naval officers, having

'Complied against their will,
'Are of the same opinion still'

And if people will not believe in the great speed of short ironclads even when dozens of them have been proved to possess it, how will they believe in the great speed or circular ironclads even before a fast one has been built? Still, I, who cannot afford to make any hazardous or rash statement on this subject, do not hesitate to say that such ships may and will be made with the quality of high speed added to their enormous armour-carrying power, their ponderous armaments, and their very moderate draught of water. The fact is, although people are so slow to understand it, that when a ship is to be built of heavy armour her form should be determined by quite other considerations than those which at present sway the minds of shipbuilders. Sooner or later this will come to be understood, and in order that I may hasten the understanding of it, or at least stimulate responsible persons to think of it attentively, I have troubled you with these lengthened observations. I know well that in England it is thought that circular ironclads are the mere fancies of a clever and energetic naval officer, who has obtained the sanction of the highest authorities in a country where the Imperial will is omnipotent and must not even be gainsaid. They think the fancy will pass away and circular ships be heard of no more, but these views are all and altogether mistaken. Admiral Popoff designed circular ironclads after the most thoughtful and careful consideration of what other nations had done and were doing. He understood and appreciated the changes made in our own navy and in other navies as the thickness of armour and the power of guns increased; from these things he inferred his own system, and I believe that time will prove his plans to be sound and permanently useful. If there had not been great and substantial merit in them they would not have been adopted here, for they were only adopted after the closest and most anxious investigation on the part of those who are responsible for the Navy of this country; and in a matter of such grave importance to the national defence to the scrutiny of the highest person himself was not wanting. I have had the honour to-day of a presentation to the Emperor at Livadia, and I ventured to congratulate His Majesty upon the possession of the first ironclad with 18 inches of armour that is yet afloat. To me that fact seems full of the greatest significance, and it is one which ought to be understood even by those who can understand nothing else. It certainly reflects the greatest credit upon the Russian Government and upon the gallant and able officer to whose genius and perseverance it is due.

"The existence of the Novgorod and of the Admiral Popoff have, in my opinion, changed very materially the ironclad ship question. Before these ships were built, or one of them tried, it was easy, and perhaps natural, for the great bulk of naval architects and naval officers to slight the principle, and even to laugh at it. For my part, I have always spoken of these vessels with respect and favour, and after my recent experience at sea in the Novgorod I shall speak of them with more respect and favour than ever. They have many very important advantages. Besides carrying heavy armour, they have this armour disposed in the best manner, without any of those compromises which other Navies are resorting to, perhaps more than ever. These circular ships have no unarmoured ends, like some of the latest iron clads; no unprotected broadside, like others; no tapering belt, no armour getting thin and still thinner near the ends. Their armour is uniformly thick, and uniformly deep down, and uniformly high up everywhere, and therefore I maintain they are in this respect fighting ships *par excellence*. They have also better deck protection than any vessels that I know of, and they have it in such a form and at such a height as to give thoroughly efficient protection to all the vital parts and contents of the ship. The armament is in the best possible place—viz., the centre of the ship; it may be of the most powerful kind; it has the greatest range, and not only is it carried upon a very steady platform, but carried where that platform has next to no rise or fall, and where such rolling and pitching motions as do exist are scarcely appreciable. Their huge guns may be carried on any preferred principle, whether it be in a turret or on a Moncrieff carriage, or on a plan which Sir Joseph Whitworth and I projected, that of making the gun itself big enough to defy shot and shell, and with a breach big enough to hold the men who work it. Instead of a single set of engines and screw propeller, or of two, as in the Devastation, the Novgorod has six, and the Admiral Popoff will have the same; so that, while having a rudder and obeying it well, the circular ship is in no degree dependent upon it, but may still be both steamed and steered perfectly well with rudder gone and several engines or screws disabled. Of their behaviour at sea these vessels have already given excellent promise, and, for my part, I would prefer going to sea in a good circular ironclad of proper size to going there in an ordinary armour-plated ship. The two ships which I have seen have not been fitted as rams, torpedo arrangements being preferred, but there is nothing whatever to prevent them from being; and their extreme handiness—which greatly surpasses, I am bound to say, even the handiest of my own vessels, which are themselves handier than any previous ones—especially adapts them for adopting this mode of attack with terrible effect. For resisting or sustaining the attack of a ram they are the best form of ship afloat, because, as the ram can only attack their circumference, the engines, boilers, magazines, and all large internal spaces may be kept well away from its reach. The question of draught of water is effectually solved by the circular ships, and solved in the very best manner. And, finally,—although I might mention other advantages,—these ships are thoroughly healthy and commodious for the very small number of men which they really require. Of the great economy and cheapness of such vessels I need not say a word, because they obviously possess the advantage of limiting the whole extent, and therefore, the whole expense, of the ship to the armoured hull, instead of requiring long and costly ends to be built and equipped after the manner of ordinary armoured-clads. In this, as in so many other respects, these ships furnish a very striking example of the simplicity and directness with which the objects in view have been attained. In all other ironclads the fighting elements are more or less interfered with and sacrificed for the sake of preserving the usual features of ships; but in these Popoffkas, offensive and defensive power has not been sacrificed to anything; the desired draught of water, also, has been conformed to, and in all ways what I may call the value of the vessel as a fighting engine has been made the great and ruling object. This is what I so much admire in them, and now we know that they are just as successful in a naval sense as if all kinds of sacrifices had been made in order to conform them to naval ideas and traditions. I will not further extend these remarks, interesting as the subject is, for if what I have already said fails to awaken due interest in it, nothing that I could at present add would do so. I will, therefore, conclude by thanking, through your columns, those to whom I owe the opportunity of acquainting myself, under fortunate and extremely pleasant conditions, with the first examples of the 'ship of the future.' If my remaining stay in this part of Russia should suggest further observations, I will venture to trouble you with yet another letter, but not otherwise."

THE NEW PHASE OF THE EASTERN QUESTION.

(*Times*, Nov. 5.)

EUROPE is waiting with much curiosity and some apprehension for a practical commentary on the mystic words in which the Russian *Official Gazette* has spoken about the state of Turkey. Taken literally, they might mean anything or nothing. They might imply that the sympathy of the Russian people for the Insurgents has forced the Czar to show that his Government is on the same side; or they might signify a fear that the Slaves of Turkey will put their hopes in Austria if he should not address them in the strain to which they were accustomed by the last Emperor. But there is a deep and growing suspicion that the warning to Turkey denotes at least a wish to begin a new chapter of intervention at the place to which the Crimean war abruptly put a stop. No one supposes that Russia has abandoned any of the hopes which made her drift into that disastrous contest. A Southern seaboard and the priceless possession of Constantinople are as much as ever before the eyes of the people, although her statesmen see that the difficulties in the way are far more formidable than they seemed to the Emperor Nicholas, who looked at Europe from the narrow area of a drill-ground. They have learnt that they must wait, and no political men are more richly gifted with patience or less fettered by a Puritanic regard for the verbal nicetics of compacts when the time comes for profiting by the difficulties or the blunders of other States. The way in which they regained the command of the Black Sea and made another Sinope possible was a brilliant piece of diplomatic strategy. No Western Ministers could have so neatly turned the flank of a great Treaty. Such a specimen of skill makes it absurd to suppose that the same Treaty could protect Turkey if Russia were able to put her under subjection. She might prefer to wait until the Porte shall have sunk into deeper water, but, on the other hand, she has to count with the competing eagerness of Austria, which, as our Paris correspondence of yesterday stated, may see in the misfortunes of Turkey means of making up for her own losses. The dominions of the Porte are a quarry in which Austria, as well as Russia, may expect to find the materials for the enlargement of its territorial edifice. Much would be explained if Austria thinks the present opportunity too good to be allowed to pass by unused. The unexpected tenacity of the resistance to the Porte, the probability that the Insurgents may hold out through the Winter, the certainty that if they do thousands of the Turkish troops will perish from sheer mismanagement, the inability of the Sultan to pay his debts, and the conviction that the financial difficulties are one of the many signs of circumstances are forcing the hands both of Austria and Russia. Hence it is quite natural that these two Empires should, in concert with Germany, address a joint Note to the Porte, pointing out how it must treat its Christian subjects, and what it must do to prevent itself from becoming a menace to the peace of Europe. Such a message would, of course, be couched in terms of words. A Conference of the European Powers might then be suggested. Even the armed intervention of Austria might be deemed necessary to put out the conflagration.

The Note in the *Official Gazette* betrayed a wish to keep the direction of the matter wholly in the hands of the three Northern Courts. It was suggested that England might, if she liked, assent to what they proposed, but that the settlement of Turkey was no business of hers. Unhappily, she must make it her business. But, at the same time, she can go a good way with Russia, for experience has brushed aside many of the illusions with which we went into the Crimean War. It is only the most credulous of minds who can now believe that the Turks are able to rule their great, loosely-knit, and discordant Empire in a fashion tolerable to Western ideas of justice and order. The truth is that their failure is absolute and hopeless. They are already a minority. They are so steadily decreasing that in another generation or two they would be crushed by the mere weight of numbers. They have been corrupted rather than strengthened by contract with a higher civilization than their own. The ideas of the West have certainly destroyed the fanaticism of a large class, but with it have vanished those moral qualities by which it was once redeemed. Honesty is scarcely to be found in the official class. Among those Mussulmans who are still zealots there is, on the other hand, the old intolerance, which makes itself felt not so much in special edicts as in a grinding pressure on the whole mass of Christian society. But worse than all this is the fact that the Turks are a mere garrison in a foreign country. As they know that the majority would rise against them if it could, they must hold it down. They dare not give the Christians equality of rights with themselves; they dare not give a legal value to Christian oaths in a Court of Justice; they dare not let the Christians learn the use of arms. Those who ask the Turks to do any of these things simply invite them to begin an act of suicide. Such will be the burdens of any joint Note addressed to the Porte. However the fact may be hidden by the solemn phrases of Diplomacy, Prince Gortschakoff, Count Andrassy, Prince Bismarck, the Duc Decazes, Lord Derby, every statesman is perfectly well aware of that fact; and we desire to anticipate in advance the inevitable frankness. But when we ask what Power could take the place of the Turks, we reach incomparably the most difficult and critical inquiry in the whole range of politics. The Greeks eagerly declare that they are ready to assume the responsibilities of the Porte, and one of them ingeniously argued in our columns the other day that his reason why they had been a comparative failure as a political Power was that the administrative machinery which they had created was too large and expensive for their small country. But the amount and the cost of that machinery have been determined by themselves, and the maintenance of it is only an illustration of the folly which has disappointed the hopes of the West. A new Byzantine Empire would not stir up enthusiastic expectations even if the Greeks were less subject than they are to the influence of Russia. Nor can we hope much from the Christian communities of Turkey herself. They have, it is true, a natural affinity to Western progress, and time is making them more, while it is making the Turks less fit to rule. Their Christianity can be made less heathenish, and their ignorance can be replaced by some degree of knowledge. But it would be ridiculous to say that they are at present fit to form a set of independent States. Long servitude and ill-treatment have degraded them, and they have still to develope the good qualities of freemen. They could not govern themselves, far less organize a great Empire. The only position for which they are fit is that of subjection to some strong, civilized, Christian Power. Were they ruled with a firm, just hand by Austria, or even by Russia, they would in time, no doubt, be fit for self-government, but they would require many years of tutelage. Russia is quite ready to join Austria in educating them, and it is more than probable that both Empires may yet have some such work to do. But the goal of Russian ambition is, unfortunately, Constantinople, and, to speak plainly, that is a port which we cannot permit her to occupy.

This determination, however, cannot hide, even from ourselves, the absurdity of the present position. Although Turkey is in a state of hopeless decay, she is the only Power to which the most important naval station in the world can be intrusted. The State against which were banded all the Governments of Western Europe in the days of its strength is now protected by all of them in the days of its weakness. It is kept up simply because they do not know what to put in its place. In spite of the fact that it is hopelessly depraved, it is supported because it is too weak to do mischief to any State but itself. Were it to reform, and become vigorous, aggressive, dictatorial, the Christian States would be obliged to put it under restraint. The helplessness of Turkey is her sole strength. But such a position cannot last long. Nothing could be more artificial than a Government which rules a majority of Christians by means of a Mahomedan minority either incurably fanatical or incurably corrupt. A Government which must oppress in order to live, which lives in constant fear of insurrection, which dares not put down rebellion with Moslem savagery lest it should offend powerful neighbours, and which lies at the mercy of the very States which partitioned Poland, occupies a position without a parallel in the civilized world. An accident may destroy it. Exposed to daily mischance, it may at any moment give way. While it would be folly to hide that danger, we do not pretend to foresee what lies beyond. Every outlet seems at present barred by insuperable obstacles. Her position is one of those which eminently suggest Lord Melbourne's question, "Cannot you leave it alone?" But whether Russia will or can leave it alone remains to be seen.

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HANDWRITING.

(*Saturday Review.*)

OF the minor quackeries which have supplanted the old arts of divination, few are more specious than that which professes to discover character from handwriting. There must, as people say, be "something in it;" and nothing is easier than to overleap the little gap which separates this proposition from the conclusion that it is absolutely true. Nobody can doubt the probability of the phrenological assumption that there is some correlation between the moral and intellectual faculties and the structure of the brain. The assumption once made, it is but a trifling step with most people to assume that phrenologists have made an accurate and exhaustive account of our faculties, that they have assigned to each its proper place in the brain, and that they are able further to infer the brain from the external shape of the head. On the same principle, it is obvious enough that a man's character must in many ways affect his handwriting. It is natural to infer that the handwriting reveals the character; and it is equally natural that clever persons should make a decent income by professing a special power of interpreting this revelation. The difficulties which intervene are trifling. You have only to frame an exhaustive psychology, to show how every quality of mind affects a man's handwriting, to eliminate all the accidental influences which mask the influence of the writer's idiosyncrasies. These tasks once accomplished, character may be divined from the writing, as, indeed, it might be divined from the cut of a man's clothes, or his peculiarities in eating, drinking, walking, or performing any other function.

We do not profess to have attained this degree of skill; but there are some humbler lessons which may be deduced from even a superficial examination of handwritings. It is curious to remark, for example, how a person unconsciously stamps his own peculiarities on paper, and how we unconsciously learn to interpret signs too fine to be definitely stated in an articulate shape. The process by which we recognize a familiar handwriting which to the uneducated eye is precisely like a thousand others is a striking example of that "illative sense" upon which Dr. Newman has enlarged. When Mr. Chabot gives the reasons which justify him in identifying the handwriting of Junius, for example, with that of Sir Philip Francis, he is only bringing into the distinct light of conscious observation a thousand small peculiarities by which we have already been quite unconsciously biassed. It is an instance of the common paradox that our judgments are guided by innumerable precedents which, as it would seem, the judgment is itself unable to grasp. Thus a kind of blind instinct outruns the fully developed reasoning process, and leads us to form unavoidable prejudices which may in one sense be called unreasonable, and which, in fact represent the conclusions of what we must call unconscious reasoning. When we look at the travellers' book in a foreign hotel, we pick out at a glance the writings of the prominent nationalities; we form an instinctive guess as to the relative numbers of the English and American guests; and we at once form a prejudice for or against people in regard to whom we have no other sources of knowledge. One difference, indeed, is conspicuous enough in this case. All Americans appear to an Englishman to write precisely the same hand, whether on the same principle that makes all negroes alike to a white man, and all sheep alike to every one but a shepherd, or whether there is really a greater uniformity of writing. We are inclined to think that the last is to a great extent true. The sight of a travellers' book is equivalent to an essay of De Tocqueville's upon the levelling influences of democracy. In the infinite variety of English hands you see every class of society represented; the bold round hand of the bagman, varied with the delicate spider-lines of the fine lady, and the dashing scrawl of the sportsman; a judicious compromise between formality and self-assertion indicates the travelling statesman, and a hopelessly unintelligible confusion of scratches and blotches infallibly shows the professional author. American hands, on the contrary, all seem to have been turned out in one mould, and that the commercial. They would be irreproachable hands for a clerk wishing to conduct the correspondence of a respectable firm; but Englishmen are generally inclined to think that they are rather wanting in delicacy of character. We must admit, however, that the American case is the best for the argument. The first and most essential quality of good handwriting is that it should be legible, as the first quality of style is that it should be lucid. In that respect there can be no doubt that Americans have the advantage of us, whether their excellence be owing to their system of education or to some more impalpable correlation between the national character and the organization of their fingers.

Some of our less excellent national characteristics are indeed forcibly represented in our handwriting. It represents, in the first place, the dogged self-assertion which, from various points of view, is our greatest excellence or our greatest fault. As regards handwriting it is simply a nuisance. A true Briton holds that he may gratify his own personal tastes to the complete disregard of his neighbour's feelings; he may thrust the hard angularities of his person upon all who come in his way on condition that they may return the compliment. If his writing is a hideous scrawl, where half-a-dozen letters are run into one and a perfectly arbitrary system of symbols introduced where it seems good to him, he does not understand that anybody has any business to complain. He may write to you in a set of hieroglyphics as mysterious as the Egyptian, and your only consolation is that in replying you may adopt he cuneiform system. And, in the next place, he has a profound disbelief in the very possibility of education. He implicitly denies that his writing can be changed by anything short of a miracle. It is a law of nature that his *n*'s and *m*'s, and *u*'s and *a*'s should be made on precisely the same pattern, and that ordinary terminations such as "ing" should be represented by a random sprawl with a vague curl at the end of it. You might as well request him to add an inch to his stature as to alter the length of the tails of his *g*'s and *y*'s. And yet nothing can be more certain than that everybody who is not crippled or paralysed could, if he pleased, write intelligibly, if not elegantly. It should be considered just as much a breach of good manners to send a letter which requires an expert for its interpretation as to indulge any offensive habit in society. Why should you wantonly put your neighbours to inconvenience when the observance of half-a-dozen simple rules will make everything easy? Everybody, for example, who can write at all can make a single letter distinctly. The task of making an *o* or a *b* is sufficient conformity with accepted types to be capable of being read by those who run is certainly not beyond the capacity of the clumsiest. The great source of indistinctness in writing is simply an unwillingness to take this amount of trouble. Any handwriting in which every letter is completely formed is readable without much difficulty; but four writers out of five think it beneath them to close up the loops of their letters or to represent a series of similar letters by any symbol but a regular zigzag. To form letters distinctly requires, it must be admitted, a little time and trouble; but other faults seem actually to give trouble to the writer. People, for example, who otherwise write distinctly have a habit of keeping their lines so close together that the heads of the letters on the lower line get into inextricable difficulties with the tails of their predecessors. Another fault, much to be condemned, is the tendency, which with some people seems to be ineradicable, of writing a minute hand. The convenience of getting a large fragment of an article or a letter upon one page is obvious, and probably suggests the habit as its commencement. But when the habit is once formed, it grows inveterate, and we have known persons who ended by writing so small a hand that, as their eyes became weaker, they were unable to read their own manuscripts.

The foundation, however, of the most crying sins is generally laid at schools, where, as one would think, they ought to be corrected. It is still, we imagine, the custom at public schools to punish boys by making them write out many pages of manuscript. The convenience of the system to those who impose it is obvious; but its evil consequences are as manifest. A boy is inevitably driven to write as fast as he can with an utter disregard of grace and legibility. Many handwritings, we cannot doubt, have been permanently ruined by this detestable practice; and any chance of teaching a good style at the time when it could be most effectually acquired is of course sacrificed. When a lad leaves school for the Universities he is subjected to a still more overpowering temptation. The whole art of modern education is coming to consist in qualifying a youth to write out as much as possible upon every conceivable topic within a given space of time. Here, therefore, there is a direct and high premium upon any mode of writing which increases speed at the expense of all other qualities. No student, unless animated by a most unusual degree of the Christian spirit which makes us do good to them that persecute us, could think of saving the eyes of an examiner; it is enough if he does not mentally devote them to the worst of fates; he knows perfectly well that the examiner is bound to decipher the most abominable of scrawls, and would think it grossly unfair to make any deduction from the merits of a translation on the ground of its being badly written. The habit, therefore, already learnt at schools is intensified; and there are fewchances enough in after life. A grown-up man resents any advice to improve as a personal insult. The handwriting, like the style, is the man; or, in other words, is perfect. The barrister scrawls his opinions with supreme disregard for the feelings of the clerk who exists simply to supply his defects; the clergyman dashes off a sermon in hot haste, rejoicing in the more legitimate reflection that he has read his own performance, nobody else is likely to be aggrieved by his illegibility; the physician is forced to be intelligible to the chemist, but is not generally anxious to enlighten his patient too much; and the author, who expects to appear in print, has naturally no mercy on the unfortunate printers. Is it not their trade to make out all handwritings? and is not their reward in fingering so valuable an object as the autograph of an eminent writer amply sufficient for any reasonable being? Editors alone, it is probable, can know the full depths of human depravity in this respect. Upon them are showered piles of manuscript, destined never to see the light; and, though editors are invariably the most courteous of men, they are easily understood by the impatience of rejected contributors, it might be as well if authors understood that a perfectly clear and elegant manuscript has at least a rather better chance of due consideration than a rough collection of incoherent symbols in which it requires some faith to discover any marks of intelligent design.

Where the sources of confusion are so abundant, it is difficult to see any remedy. Schools might do something, especially if schoolmasters were themselves good writers; examiners might more generally allow some weight to a legible hand; and the knowledge that the character of a man's handwriting is not determined by an irresistible fatality might be more widely spread. We should, however, be more inclined to hope from another remedy, more in harmony with the spirit of the age. Machines have been invented by which a man can at once put his thoughts into print. By simply striking the keys of an instrument like a piano, the letters can be at once impressed upon paper, independently of the strange vagaries of individual taste. A letter requires a single blow instead of a complex operation, and the process is therefore quicker, as well as more accurate. If such machines came into general use, as they would probably do if they could be cheaply constructed, a vast amount of trouble and eyesight would be saved by many harmless people.

"FRENCH WAR PREPARATIONS IN 1870."

(*Times.*)

THE November number of *Blackwood's Magazine* has another article on the French war establishments, containing disclosures at least as remarkable as either of the two which have preceded it. But this time the writer does not pry into the secret shortcomings of the present war administration, or seek to draw political deductions from its supineness. He is historical and retrospective. Going back to the war preparations in 1870, he shows what was the actual military strength of the country when the late Emperor and his trusted advisers decided on precipitating the struggle with Germany. He may sometimes have been betrayed into slight error or misconception, and naturally he does not profess to be exactly accurate in his numbers; but we are satisfied that, on the whole, his statements may be received as thoroughly trustworthy. They cannot be impugned by any unimportant modification of figures which have been very carefully reasoned out; and, as for the facts, which are apparently incredible, but one of them is given on the writer's personal authority. He has simply digested some dozen ponderous volumes of Reports published under the supervision of the Legislative Assembly, and he goes on the authority of distinguished Generals and men who filled the most responsible positions.

His last article argued that, notwithstanding the lessons of the war, routine was again re-asserting itself at the French War Office. Now he makes it very clear that routine had remained absolute down to 1870, in spite of the most unsatisfactory experiences of the Italian campaign and the popular clamour for radical war reforms. There was something like a panic after Sadowa, and "everybody became convinced that the number of soldiers should be instantly doubled." But already unreadiness was growing on the Emperor, and he was beginning to merge his own judgment and will in the conflicting ideas of his wrangling advisers. Eighteen months elapsed after the agitation before Marshal Niel brought forward his Army Bill, and when it did appear, the Bill was limited to proposals for the creation of a Garde Mobile. This Garde Mobile was intended as a set-off to the German Landwehr. Yet, the Chamber refused to allow it to be drilled "for so exorbitant a period as eight days at a time," and the Minister submitted, while gently protesting. "In this prodigious fashion was established the new force which was to render France a match for Germany. From that time forth the Garde Mobile was counted as representing some 500,000 available soldiers." As for the Regular Army, a commission appointed to inquire into modern progress and tactics had pronounced that it needed no modifications, and had recommended substantially that things should go on as they were. So late as July, 1870, the whole of the French Army was virtually in the same condition as in 1850," and this when the Government was drifting steadily into war and provoking its enemies beyond the Rhine by parading armaments it knew to be illusory. It might at least have been expected that, if the authorities insisted on shutting their eyes to the defects of their system, they would have seen to having their men and *materiel* in tolerable readiness. The campaigns of Solferino and Sadowa had demonstrated the increasing value of time in military movements. The writer in *Blackwood* selects a couple of examples by which he illustrates the carelessness of the French preparations. No less a person than the Intendant-General is examined before a Parliamentary Commission. M. Blondeaux is questioned as to the waggons of the train. He deposes that there are 8,000 of them, and that they are kept in a central park at Vernon; but there is only a single exit from the enclosure, and the officer in charge has made a calculation that it would take eight months to extricate them in case of a sudden summons. The officer had prudently kept his calculations to himself, knowing that the War Office objected to being jolted in its grooves by unwelcome reports from obtrusive subordinates. In this instance, however, M. Blondeaux was forced to answer, and with the necessary representations, and before war actually broke out there was a sufficiency of gates in the waggon park at Vernon. The authorities in charge of Strasburg were less fortunate. Strasburg, as, perhaps they knew at the War Office, was then a French frontier fortress that might be of some importance, especially in the event of war with Germany. The Intendant under, General, and M. de la Valette, his Intendant, grew uneasy. The latter says that so early as 1867 "an idea of war was in the air, and it was natural that we should think upon it on the frontier, for even at that time it was felt that the nationality of the district might depend on the issue of the war." He had therefore addressed the shortcomings of the place. The result of their consultation was his drawing up an estimate of what was indispensable to the equipment of a corps of 50,000 men. As no attention was paid to written applications enclosing these elaborate calculations, M. de la Valette went himself to Paris and saw his chief, M. Blondeaux, who explained that there was no money. His visitor and the General commanding were "right," the War Minister was the only person who was ignorant of the facts of the case," as, otherwise, he would assuredly have mentioned it to M. Blondeau; and so the zealous M. de la Valette had his journey for his pains. Nor did General Ducrot fare any better. When he had commanded at Strasburg for five years and so had a certain claim to be listened to. When he took over the place he inspected the magazines, and found them a curious museum of war material of all periods, though some were deficient in the latest inventions. Of 2,000 cannon, about a fourth or fifth were fit for use. The others were old bronze, "There were stone cannon-balls of the time of Louis XIV., and an enormous quantity of flint projectile." There were "cooking-pots for 2,000 men and water-flasks for 15,000, and so on with everything else. Many absolutely indispensable articles were altogether wanting. There were no halters or picket ropes for horses; but there was black cloth enough to dress more than 100,000 men." General Ducrot forwarded to the Government an inventory of all he most urgently required, as well as of the superfluities he desired to get rid of. He asked especially for 144 waggons, having no more than 18 for the use of his numerous garrison. When the long-looked for war broke out, he had received Gen. Stemp & Co.'s reply to his applications. "I had spent five years in asking uselessly for indispensable objects." If that was the condition of Strasburg, we can conceive the state of the other fortresses. Outlying forts had been planned for Metz, but their construction was scarcely commenced in the midsummer of 1870. Absolutely nothing was done at Belfort, still a couple of months after the declaration of war; Toul was left unarmed. The stores at Metz contained neither rice, coffee, salt, nor wine. On the 24th of July General Failly telegraphed curtly from there,—"We require supplies of every kind." A few days later there were neither biscuits nor oats for three whole days. The Intendant of the 3rd Corps was asking urgently for workmen, ambulance waggons, field-ovens, carts, and sub-intendants. Yet there were enough of workmen and *infirmiers*, had they only been sent where they were wanted. But at that very time they were being shipped for Algiers, that they might go through the prescribed form of reporting themselves at their proper destination.

For the projected advance into a country swarming with troops and "bristling with fortresses," a certain number of combatants might have been deemed indispensable. The nominal strength the Emperor could count upon was 565,000 men; 400,000 of these being supposed to consist of the active army, while the rest formed the reserves. The deductions to be made from that theoretical force are partly matter of inference, nor does the writer in *Blackwood* pretend to be exact; but he shows pretty clearly that 100,000 men of the peace establishment had been dismissed on leave, in order to economize their pay and their rations. Had the Army been organized on something like the Prussian system, that would have signified less. Every absentee would have known how to fall into his place, and would have been promptly forwarded to where his services were needed. In France, 270,000 men were left to find their own way to their destinations during the second fortnight of July. They wandered along the highways. They mobbed the railroads. "At the end of August the station at Rheims had to be defended against an attempt at pillage, made by a band of 4,000 or 5,000." Where they did not have recourse to violence, they had to be supported by patriotic charity, and as the *infirmiers* had the route for Metz by way of Algiers, so it was with the actual combatants. General Vinoy vouches for the story of the Zouaves who were sent to Africa in search of their uniforms. The *materiel*, we are told, "was in an even worse state than the men." In 1870 France had 4,000 rifled field guns, but then, little more than half of these had carriages and limbers. For those that were really available she needed upwards of 51,000 horses, and only 32,000 horses were forthcoming. Of her 3,350,000 muskets but one million were Chassepots, 1,750,000 had percussion locks, while "57,000 had been sold as old iron for 6*s.* each, and were in process of delivery to the buyer." The result was that, after the first month, there were virtually no cartridges left, and the contest had to be carried on with such inferior weapons of varied types as it was found possible to make or buy." It was of the less consequence, as for each of the million Chassepots, there were only 120 cartridges, and the first engagements exhausted the supply. Food soon became as scarce as ammunition. But we need hardly go into further details of the lamentable catalogue of fatal deficiencies, nor have we space at present to follow the writer into his interesting story of the defence of Paris and the hopeless civilian war that Gambetta improvised in the Provinces. The narrative speaks for itself and makes comment almost superfluous. It illustrates these two striking instances of infatuation to be found in modern history. An intelligent people which prided itself on a hereditary genius for war, was deliberately conducted by its responsible military chiefs to disasters which might have been predicted with mathematical certainty. The Emperor and his war Council must have had some vague idea of the relative weakness of the forces they had at their call; they had the warnings they rejected resounding in their ears; they had made a practice of neglecting the most obvious precautions; they had officially condemned the system they persisted in; and they could reckon pretty nearly to a man the formidable masses North Germany would oppose to them. However uneasy domestic disaffection may have made them, it is almost impossible to explain their adopting the desperate alternative of ending their anxieties on the German beyonets.

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